

Pope Receives Jews For 'Fruitful' Talks; 2 Issues Unresolved

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service
CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy — Pope John Paul II met here Tuesday with international Jewish leaders to defuse the dispute he triggered by granting an audience to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria earlier this summer. Representatives of both the Catholic and the Jewish delegations in talks that one participant termed "friendly, timely, positive and fruitful" expressed satisfaction that important progress had been made in reducing tension that had threatened to mar the pope's visit to the United States this month. The mere fact that the pope would meet with them in a "give-and-take" conversation, rather than a formal audience where prepared statements are exchanged, was considered significant and even historic by the Jewish leaders.

"This was a very important meeting," said Rabbi Mordechai Waxman, chairman of the International Jewish Committee for Inter-Religious Consultations. "It raises the Catholic-Jewish relationship to a new plateau and makes possible a better relationship in the future." On two main issues raised by the mostly American, nine-member delegation from the committee, however, there was no agreement: the questions of why the pope met with Mr. Waldheim and the Vatican's refusal to recognize the state of Israel. "We respectfully have different views," said a committee member, Rabbi Gilbert Klipman, president of the Synagogue Council of America. "We agreed in our discussions to disagree agreeably." When the Waldheim audience was announced, the Vatican said the pope was receiving Mr. Waldheim, at the Austrian's repeated request, as the elected leader of a mainly Roman Catholic country. The Jewish delegation, which had talks with senior Vatican officials Monday and earlier Tuesday in Rome before meeting with the

pope for 75 minutes at his summer residence, had been invited because of Jewish protests after the pope's meeting June 25 with Mr. Waldheim.

The Austrian president has been accused of concealing the extent of his role as an officer in the German Army in the Balkans during World War II.

As a result of the meeting in June, many American Jewish leaders had threatened to boycott a meeting with the pope scheduled for Sept. 11 in Miami.

Despite the fact that the pope did not apologize for meeting Mr. Waldheim or offer to recognize Israel, the Jewish leaders said they were cheered by other signs that he was sensitive to Jewish concerns. They said he would be well-received by the U.S. Jewish community.

They cited the Vatican's willingness to discuss the problem with them, its promise of a church document on the Holocaust and the causes of anti-Semitism, and an agreement to revise the mechanisms for Jewish-Catholic dialogue on sensitive issues.

The document, to be prepared by the Vatican's Commission for Religious Relations With the Jews, in consultation with Jewish leaders, is to be written after a meeting of the International Catholic Jewish Liaison Committee in Washington. At the meeting in December the committee is to discuss the Holocaust "in all its religious and historical perspectives."

Waldheim Inquiry Begins
Six historians began an inquiry Tuesday into Mr. Waldheim's past, Reuters reported from Vienna.

The six-member commission, chosen and led by a Swiss historian, Hans-Rudolf Kurr, is being financed by the Austrian government to provide an independent assessment of claims that the former United Nations secretary-general was involved in war crimes in the Balkans.



Rebel soldiers, detained on a Philippine Navy vessel, receiving visits Tuesday from relatives. General Fidel V. Ramos said that loyal troops averted a civil war by blocking the coup. Officials scoffed at reports that the coup leaders, still at large, had set up a provisional government. Page 7.

AIDS Fight Shifts Away From Vaccine

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Discouraged by initial failures to produce an effective vaccine against AIDS, American scientists have shifted their focus to finding drugs that can halt the progression of the deadly virus.

Vaccines, which produce antibodies that prevent infection from a disease, have been considered the best hope to stop the spread of AIDS, and the search for them continues. But at a conference that began Monday at the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers said that developing potent drugs to treat the two million Americans believed to be infected with the virus should take precedence.

"The vaccine effort is running into serious problems," said David Baltimore, director of the Whitehead Institute at MIT and a leading researcher on acquired immune deficiency syndrome. "Last year we estimated a minimum of five years. Things today, if anything, seem bleaker than that."

[New government guidelines expanding the definition of AIDS went into effect Tuesday, United Press International reported from Atlanta.]

[The guidelines broaden the definition of AIDS to include patients with ailments caused by the AIDS virus such as HIV dementia complex, chronic wasting syndrome and AIDS-related tuberculosis.]

Other speakers, citing the complexity of the virus, its remarkable ability to disarm the human immune system, and its capacity to attack the central nervous system in addition to blood cells, concurred with Dr. Baltimore.

Dr. Paul Volberding, director of AIDS activities at the San Francisco General Hospital, said "Even antibodies people develop themselves to fight the disease don't work."

The researchers urged an intensified effort to identify chemical compounds that could be used to stop the virus from spreading in the body. They added that the focus of new drug development in the fight against AIDS has switched from wiping the virus out to preventing its growth.

Many researchers use cancer therapy as a model for AIDS treatment. Increasingly, researchers have turned to a mixture of drugs to try to repair the damage AIDS does to the body's immune system. Largely as a result of advances in See AIDS, Page 4

Real Test for Aquino Will Be Land Reform

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino's call for sweeping land reform is likely to emerge as the most crucial political test of her administration, diplomats, local analysts and other Filipinos believe.

Her appeal, in an executive order delivered just before a newly elected Congress convened in late July, has committed her government to a task that no previous national leader has been able to accomplish.

The president's success in this effort would fundamentally alter the nation's social balance and lend new strength to an economy that has long been retarded by feudal backwardness, the dominance of a few elite families and insufficient investment capital.

Despite the altruistic motives professed by the president and some of her closest advisers, however, many analysts assert that her government has neither the political will to push an effective program through Congress nor the institutional, human and financial resources to execute one.

Redistributing land among the 70 percent of Filipinos who live in the countryside is widely accepted as essential if Manila is to defeat the guerrilla insurgency that has sapped the nation's political energies for nearly two decades.

In recent months, even the most conservative Filipino lawmakers have come to recognize the need to give a greater economic stake to the landless rural majority, almost all of whom are among the 60 percent of the population that lives below the poverty line.

About 80 percent of farmland in the Philippines is owned by the richest 20 percent of farmers. Of the 12 million people engaged in farming, about two-thirds, or 8 million, are landless, 3 million are peasants with small plots and about 1 million own large plots.

By extracting much of the nation's wealth from plantation agriculture, agrarian reform is expected to help induce an industrial "take-off" in the 1990s, much as it did in Japan, Taiwan and South Korea in the immediate postwar era.

For many members of the Aquino cabinet, the task is urgent. More than anything else, they say, it will demonstrate the new leadership's ability to deliver on the promise of reform that has been the source of Mrs. Aquino's popularity since she triumphed over Ferdinand E. Marcos 18 months ago.

"This is the real revolution in the Philippines — it wasn't February 1986," Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin, an architect of the administration's proposal, said in a recent interview.

"What we're planning will change the whole structure of our society and our economy."

That such change is needed if the Philippines is to escape from its past is virtually beyond debate in Manila. But whether the Aquino government is genuinely committed to basic reform — or whether it is essentially intent on restoring the pre-Marcos order — is widely questioned.

Every government in the Philippine republic's 41-year history has acknowledged the importance of changing the structure of land ownership, which traces its roots to Spanish colonial settlers and the vast lands once owned by various Roman Catholic orders.

None has succeeded. Mr. Marcos, in a 1972 presidential decree, ordered almost 1 million hectares See LAND, Page 4

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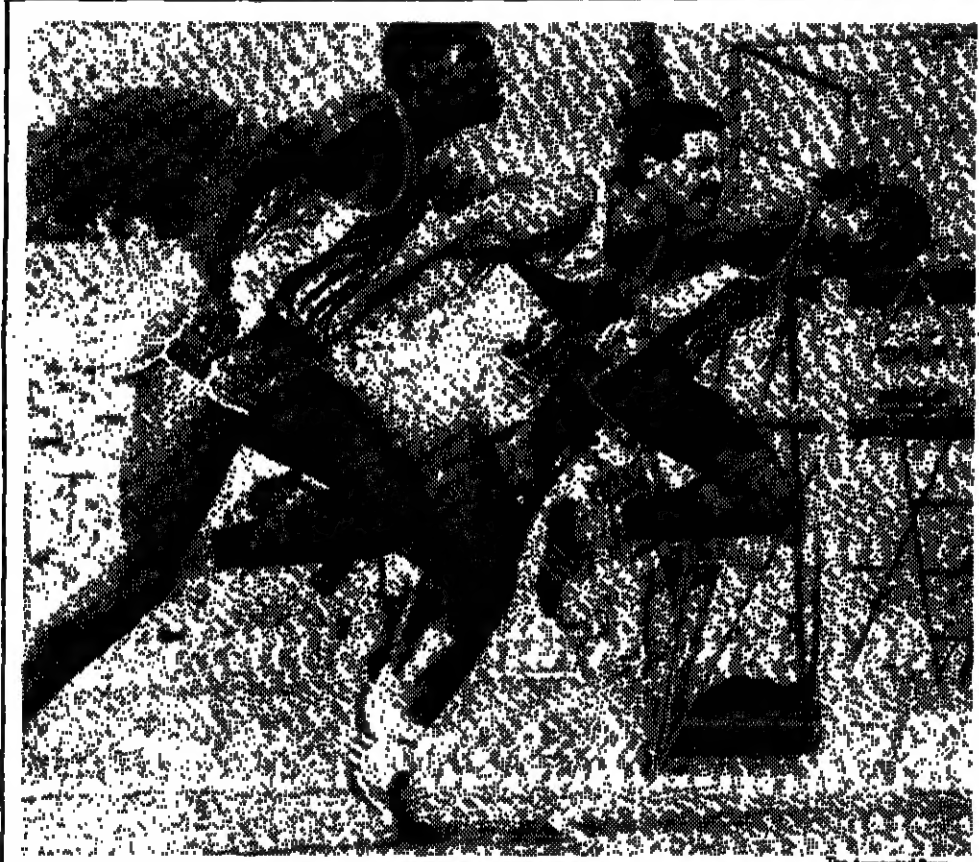
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CLOSE — Edwin Moses, right, outlasted U.S. compatriot Danny Harris and West German Harald Schmid to keep his world 400-meter hurdles title in Rome. Page 15.

Europe's Airlines Urged To Cut Business Fares

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

A consumers' group called on European airlines Tuesday to adopt a new fare structure that would reduce fares for business travelers prepared to book in advance, travel at off-peak hours and accept other limitations.

"At present, airline tariffs are deliberately designed to exclude the business traveler from access to cheaper fares," said Geoffrey Lipman, executive director of the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations in Geneva. "Our concept is to have something to appeal to businessmen who are

willing to alter their travel behavior in order to save the airlines costs."

Mr. Lipman put the proposals to European members of the International Air Transport Association meeting in Geneva this week. An association spokesman said the air-

lines will study the proposal, one of several received from consumer organizations. There was no immediate comment from any of the airlines at the meeting.

The foundation calls the proposed fares Bpex, standing for business passengers extra option, and likens them to the Apex pre-booked fares already available to leisure travelers.

To work out the new fare structure, the foundation sought the services of Hugh Welburn, a travel consultant, who devised the original Apex fares when he was general manager of pricing at British Airways.

Mr. Welburn said the new fares would save thirty businessmen performance on the New York Stock Exchange, plunged 60 points in the last hour of trading on Tuesday in a fall that analysts attributed to futures-related selling and sliding bond prices.

The fall was one of the steepest on record, and the average finished at 2,610.97, down 51.98 points for the day. Page 8.

This would be achieved partly by See FARES, Page 4

Kiosk Dow Plunges In Last Hour

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Dow Jones industrial average, the key barometer of performance on the New York Stock Exchange, plunged 60 points in the last hour of trading on Tuesday in a fall that analysts attributed to futures-related selling and sliding bond prices. The fall was one of the steepest on record, and the average finished at 2,610.97, down 51.98 points for the day. Page 8.



Chet Baker, underrated jazz trumpeter whose cult is small. Page 5.

GENERAL NEWS
■ Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, has denounced Soviet wartime actions. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ The West German economy expanded a stronger-than-expected 1.5 percent in the second quarter. Page 9.

Dow close: DOWN 51.98
The dollar in New York:
DM 1.3085 1.643 141.40 6.052

Clint Sparkles in Carmel, But Fans Dim His Star

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

CARMEL, California — It has been 16 months since Clint Eastwood, an actor best known for portraying movie tough guys, was elected mayor of this Pacific Coast resort town of 4,500 residents in a landslide vote.

Under his gavel, the city has legalized the sale of ice cream cones, provided more public toilets, built new stairways down to the beach and expedited previously stalled efforts to expand Carmel's library.

Mr. Eastwood has proved to be a shrewd political operator, appointing the publisher of the local newspaper, a potential source of criticism, to a vacancy on the City Planning Commission and a prominent critic of his policies to another.

He seems to have taken his job seriously. Seldom a week passes when the mayor is not photographed conducting his ceremonial duties, such as presenting a citation to a city employee for dedicated service or accepting a donation for local youth activities.

Even his critics say the mayor is likable and eager to do a good job. Yet some Carmel residents are urging him not to run for re-election when his term ends in April because, they say, his celebrity status is attracting more tourists than can be absorbed by the mile-square city, which even in pre-Eastwood days was a popular weekend destination.

"As a human being, I think the mayor is affable, an absolutely unpretentious person," said Jim Holliday, chairman of the Carmel Residents Association.

"He is not anything approaching arrogant or the tough guy he is in

See MAYOR, Page 4

In Southern Africa, War, Famine, and More War

Oil Money Shields Angola From Jolt Of Fiscal Reality

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — There is a billboard that greets new arrivals at the airport here. On it, the word "Welcome" is misspelled in both English and Portuguese.

Beneath the sign, at noon on a recent Saturday, stood a gaggle of fidgety foreigners. They had been waiting since 5 A.M. for a flight to the southern city of Lubango on TAA, the national airline.

They were supposed to wait in the VIP lounge, but a backed-up toilet had persuaded them to go out to the edge of the runway.

In front of them on the runway was an intermittent parade of one-legged soldiers. At least, they were one-legged when they passed left to right on crutches. Later, when they passed right to left, they limped on two legs and carried their crutches. Soldiers pick up imported legs at the airport on Saturdays.

Beyond the prosthetic procession was a gleaming white American-made Learjet. It belongs to José Eduardo dos Santos, president of Marxist Angola, and is a gift of U.S. oil companies operating in the country.

Parked near the Learjet were four new Soviet-made Antonov cargo jets. They were being loaded with Soviet-made artillery to be flown south for the fight against rebels who receive U.S.-made weapons from the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Welcome," as the billboard says, to the dismal ironies of the People's Republic of Angola. It is Marxism through the looking glass: a nation of long waits and



Arrivals at the Karunga resettlement camp in Mozambique, which houses and feeds thousands of refugees from the civil war.

one-legged warriors, of oil billions and superpower interest, of socialist ideals and backed-up VIP toilets.

Angola's standard currency is a can of beer. The standard way to make a living is to get *enximas* — "schemes" to plot cans of beer to barter for water, fuel, food.

Nearly everyone, it seems, is a schemer. Schemers shop in black See ANGOLA, Page 2



U.S. Warns Iran Over Cease-Fire

Threatens to Ask UN for Embargo On Tehran Arms

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration warned Tuesday that unless Iran responded positively by Friday to a United Nations demand for a cease-fire in the Gulf war it would move next week to have the world body impose a mandatory arms embargo on Tehran.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said the Iranian response, expected to be delivered to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar later this week, had to be "a definite one," no longer couched in the ambiguous and conditional terms so far offered by Iranian officials to the July 20 Security Council cease-fire resolution.

"If they continue to give no definitive response to the resolution, then we believe formal drafting of a second resolution, calling for enforcement measures against any party which has not accepted the

resolution, should begin immediately thereafter," she said.

"In other words, early next week."

At the same time, Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy indicated that the United States favored imposing an embargo on arms sold to Iran, rather than one on its oil exports, because the latter measure would be too difficult to monitor.

He said that the State Department, at least, had rejected a proposal, under discussion within the Reagan administration for several months, that the United States stop importing Iranian oil, which accounted for about three-quarters of the \$612 million total U.S. imports from Iran last year.

Mr. Murphy said that the United States had taken "a hard look" at the embargo imposed by the Reagan administration on Libyan oil more than a year ago and had concluded that it was "extraordinarily difficult" to make such a measure work because the oil had simply been sold to other countries.

He was appearing on the United States Information Agency's Worldnet system of satellite-transmitted television relayed to Arab Gulf states.

Iran's deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Javad Larjani, is expected to deliver a more detailed Iranian response to the UN cease-fire resolution when he comes to New York at the end of this week.

The speaker of the Iranian Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Monday that Tehran was ready for "all-

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See GULF, Page 4

Rebellion Leaves Mozambique a Stricken Country

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

KARUNGA, Mozambique — The rusty ferryboat, loaded with Red Cross supplies and too many passengers, made a serpentine course on what they call the River of Good Signs, chugging past flamingoes and pelicans and lone men in dugout canoes. The boat pulled up to a flat, muddy bank lined by a crowd of people suddenly gathered under the coconut palms.

There were young mothers so thin they could scarcely nurse their infants, men whose spindly legs stuck out from tattered shorts, children with hollow eyes and distended bellies. They are the displaced persons of Mozambique's continuing civil war. They are here amidst the stucco ruins of a Portuguese settler's farm to be sustained by gifts of Western grain, clothing, soap and medicine.

By any standard, Mozambique, torn by the decade-old civil war, is in desperate shape, badly in need of sustenance from the outside.

Contrary to dire forecasts made here some months ago, when Mozambique's Marxist government asked for emergency food supplies, famine does not seem to have been widespread — at least not in areas where information can be collected.

Since the government's appeal to the United Nations early this year, thousands of tons of donated food and supplies have reached people who might not have survived otherwise.

See MOZAMBIQUE, Page 2

Jaruzelski Criticizes Soviet Repression Of Polish in 1939

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski has denounced Soviet "repressions and deportations" of Polish civilians during World War II and the prewar purge of Polish Communists by Joseph Stalin in an apparent attempt to open discussion of issues that have long been taboo in Polish-Soviet relations.

In an article for a Soviet journal summarized in Monday's Polish press, the Polish leader, one of the strongest supporters in the East bloc of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, touched on the 1939 invasion of Poland by Soviet troops and said Moscow's actions were "contradictory to Poland's right to independence."

He also recalled the 1938 purge by Stalin of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party, saying it was carried out "on groundless, provocative charges."

The statements represented one of the most frank public commentaries ever made by a Polish Communist leader on the Soviet actions, which continue to stir bitter emotions among a large part of Polish society.

Western observers said General Jaruzelski's article appeared designed to advance a nascent move by Communist authorities in Warsaw and Moscow to air some of the grudges between the two countries.

General Jaruzelski and Mr. Gorbachev agreed at a meeting in Moscow in April to clear up the "black spots" in Polish-Soviet history and named a joint commission of historians and party officials to study them. The action was described by Polish officials as an important extension of Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*, or openness, to the sensitive issues of Soviet-East European relations.

The appearance of General Jaruzelski's article suggests that historical clarifications are emerging as a centerpiece of the government's strategy to extend Mr. Gorbachev's reforms to Poland. The general's critical comments are matched with effusive praise for current Soviet policies and an endorsement of Mr. Gorbachev's view of "the necessity of change."

"Mutual relations" between Poland and the Soviet Union, he wrote, traditionally were "marked with lack of trust and animosity, which frequently turned into outright conflicts. They gave birth to more than one tragedy and impressed their mark upon the consciences of both sides."

The general's article makes no reference to the common but unconfirmed conclusion of historians that General Jaruzelski himself, together with his family, were among the thousands of Polish civilians deported to Siberia between 1939 and 1941. The episode has become one of the taboo topics of Soviet-Polish relations, with official histories saying only that General Jaruzelski "found himself in the Soviet Union" in 1941.

Allegations of Soviet atrocities against Poland during and immediately after World War II remain an important political issue here. Many Poles were deeply stirred by recent reports that villagers in a remote northeast region had discovered mass graves of civilians executed by Soviet troops in 1945.

Government officials denied the account, but the grave site has become a point of pilgrimage for people around the country.



New Delhi Police Raid Offices of Indian Express

Arun Shourie, right, editor of the Indian Express, demanding Tuesday that police produce a search warrant. Armed officers entered the Express offices while demonstrators protested a raid on the newspaper by tax officials seeking evidence of foreign exchange and customs offenses. The daily, India's largest English-language newspaper, has been campaigning against government corruption.

Moscow Puts Restrictions On Rallies in City Center

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Staff

MOSCOW — City authorities announced a ban Tuesday on public demonstrations in the center of the capital, along with other regulations aimed at preventing a recurrence of recent protest marches.

The regulations appeared to be designed to set clear limits on the location and nature of street protests and to discourage the kind of noisy demonstrations that have developed under the more lenient policies of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Soviet officials have said that there was concern in the Politburo about a breakdown in public order in recent months and about the use of the Kremlin and other well-known sites as backdrops for public protests.

The guidelines, instituted by the city government, bar demonstrations in Red Square, other areas adjoining the Kremlin and all the main squares of central Moscow.

Groups or individuals planning a gathering of any kind in a public place in the city must submit a detailed application to the authorities.

It was not clear what role Mr. Gorbachev played, if any, in the adoption of the rules. The Communist Party chief in Moscow, Boris N. Yeltsin, is considered one of Mr. Gorbachev's closest allies. It seemed unlikely that the regulations were adopted without Mr. Gorbachev's approval.

Moscow's deputy mayor, Anatoli Kostenko, disclosed and described the rules in the Tuesday edition of the newspaper *Vechernyaya Moskva*.

There has been a rash of protest marches and vigils in Moscow this year, including demonstrations by Jews seeking to emigrate, Crimean Tatars appealing to return to their homeland and Russian nationalists warning against the destruction of Russian culture by outsiders, including Jews.

Taking advantage of Mr. Gorbachev's call for greater openness and democracy, these actions have shaken the traditional reserve of the city, angering and alarming many residents accustomed to the absence of anything other than officially sanctioned parades.

Hope Fades for Miners Missing After Explosion

Reuters

WELDON, South Africa — Ten bodies have been found after an explosion sent an elevator hurtling down a gold mine shaft, and there is only a remote chance of finding alive 40 miners still missing, a mine spokesman said Tuesday.

The ninth and 10th bodies to be found since the explosion Monday morning were seen on or near the bottom of the shaft at the St. Helena mine, operated by General Union Mining Corp., the spokesman said.

3 East Germans Flee to West

Reuters

HAMBURG — Two East Germans, one a soldier and one a surveyor, fled to West Germany in separate incidents Tuesday, the border police said. Near Fulda, a man driving a bulldozer smashed through barriers into West Germany.

ANGOLA: Marxist Nation Where Beer Can Is Currency

(Continued from Page 1)

markets. Three of the largest such markets in Luanda are called roughly translated from the Portuguese: "Keep Your Mouth Shut," "Sorry, Senhor dos Santos," and "Prices Are So High, You Have To Trade Your Knickers."

The official currency, the kwanza, is almost worthless. It is a mythical currency sneered at by black market traders. Many government officials, however, believe in the myth. They have access to well-stocked government shops where a few kwanzas go a long way.

In those shops kwanzas buy imported luxuries and real money — cans of beer to trade at the "Keep Your Mouth Shut" market.

"It is an absurd and difficult life," said a European diplomat. "There of course is an elite that lives well within the system."

The system has evolved in the 12 years since Angola's independence from Portugal. It is a function of the country's mineral wealth and its centralized Marxist government and its civil war.

Angola seems to exist in a world apart from the rest of black Africa. An important difference is money: Unlike most African nations, Angola has some.

It has diamonds, iron ore and vast reserves of a low-sulfur oil that burns cleanly in American automobiles. In Africa, only Nigeria pumps more oil, and it has 105 million people; Angola has about 8.8 million.

Oil, which this year is projected to pour about \$2 billion into government coffers, cushions the economic realities that have been so sobering to Angola's neighbors.

Elsewhere in Africa, lack of home-grown food and of foreign exchange to buy imported food has forced farm reform. Less fortunate countries had to pay farmers a

price that motivated them to grow surplus food.

These less-fortunate also had to devalue their currency so it bore some relation to its real worth on the world market. To reschedule unpayable debts, the less-fortunate had to bend "African socialism" to the flimsy free-market dogmas of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Angola has been able to avoid all this. Its farmers produce almost no surplus; they have no incentive to do so. But Angola usually can afford imports from Europe.

The country's debts are mounting, but manageable. Most of the money is owed to Soviet bloc allies, who do not condition rescheduling on free-market reform.

There is more than money behind Angola's other-worldliness, though. The 12-year evolution to the beer-can economy would not have been possible without a nation of unskilled people, a centralized government and war.

Before independence in 1975, about 300,000 Portuguese held nearly all the professional, managerial and skilled jobs. When the Portuguese departed at independence they left behind a newly hatched nation that did not know how anything worked.

Into the vacuum rushed the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, a Marxist movement with a rather narrow base among Kimbundu-speaking people of Luanda and the nearby Kwanza valley.

With the help of Cuba and the Soviet Union, the movement defeated, but did not destroy, rival guerrilla groups.

The movement came up with a prescription for the country's problems: It centralized all decision-making in the 57 members of the Central Committee. Many of those new power brokers, as Mr. dos Santos later said, had no suitable quali-

fications, experience or competence.

Angola's unskilled, narrowly based, rigidly centralized government has been locked since its creation in a civil war that appears unwinnable.

The opponent is the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, a formidable guerrilla army that draws its local support from the largest tribe in the country, the Ovimbundu. UNITA, pro-Western in its ideology, is supported by South Africa and the United States.

Fighting has razed the central plateau. What was once the Angolan breadbasket is now seeded with land mines. The ranks of the one-legged — about 50,000 soldiers, women and children — grow daily. Half the urban population is said to be on the brink of famine. The building blocks of any developing country — transportation, communications, health care, education — are in ruins.

It is an inefficient, expensive way to run a nation. Most other African countries could not afford it. But what Angola cannot afford to borrow from the Soviet Union, it can borrow at reasonable terms. While the countryside is wrecked, there is little infrastructure to maintain.

There are growing indications, however, that even Angola cannot afford both endless war and beer-can economics.

The fall in oil prices last year cut the country's purchasing power in half. Angola could not afford to import the food that keeps its cities alive. The government is appealing this month for international aid to feed about one million city people.

There has been high-level talk for several years about economic reform in Angola. Yet it remains unclear how willing the elite of Luanda will be to accept changes that might curtail access to shops where worthless money is worth a lot.

Iraqi Planes Attack 3 Iranian Tankers

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Staff

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Iraq said its planes attacked three more Iranian ships Tuesday in the renewed tanker war in the Gulf.

Iraq focused on the land war, warning that it would be stepping up its bombing and shelling of industrial and military targets.

The tanker attacks were described by Baghdad officials as retaliation for Iran's refusal to accept a United Nations resolution calling for a cease-fire.

The raids, by jet fighters, marked the fourth straight day of Iraq's resumption of the attacks after a six-week lull, during which Iran is said to have profited from oil shipments and rebuilt its war coffers.

Iraq said it had decided to renew the tanker raids to deny Iran further opportunities to "play maneuver and exploit" the situation. Iraq has accepted the cease-fire, while Iran has denounced it without rejecting it outright.

A high-speed gunboat of the type often used by Iranian Revolutionary Guards attacked a Spanish oil tanker, the Munguia, in the central Gulf on Tuesday.

On Monday, a Kuwaiti container ship, the *Jebel Ali*, was damaged in a similar attack in the southern

A Terminology Gulf Opens in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of State and the Department of Defense have been parrying over what to call the body of water where Iran and Iraq are at war.

This month the Pentagon began referring to it in official statements as the "Arabian Gulf." A spokesman said this usage had been adopted out of deference to a number of Arab countries.

The Office of the Geographer at the State Department has continued to use the more conventional usage in the United States, "Persian Gulf," which is also approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

But at the State Department press office, a measure of diplomatic neutrality has been attained. A spokesman said the waterway is called simply "the Gulf." [That is how the International Herald Tribune has for many years designated it, too.]

Gulf that was also attributed to Iran's irregular naval forces.

Tehran issued a warning that it would step up shelling and bombing in the land war, and it said that civilians should be evacuated from strategic military and industrial targets.

Iraq said the attacks would be in retaliation for alleged Iraqi attacks on civilian targets in Iran.

The situation in the Gulf waterway remained unclear and unpredictable as the U.S. Navy continued its protective presence. Six

warships were escorting two re-

flagged Kuwaiti vessels north to Kuwait.

Iraq has threatened to retaliate on the ship traffic of Kuwait and other nations that favor and assist Iraq in the war. But there has been no direct Iranian challenge of U.S. vessels that are shepherding re-

gistered Kuwaiti tankers under the Reagan administration's policy of deeper military involvement to keep Gulf oil flowing uninterrupted.

No casualties were reported in Iraq's latest tanker raids. Iraq also

announced a series of air strikes on industrial targets in Ahwaz, in southern Iran, and Isfahan, in the central part of the country.

Iraqi Pilot Rescued

Pentagon officials said Tuesday that a U.S. Navy ship operating in the Gulf had rescued an Iraqi pilot who was drifting in a raft after ditching his jet fighter. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The officials, who requested anonymity, said the unidentified Iraqi pilot had been rescued by the *Guadalupe*, an amphibious helicopter carrier that was dispatched to the Gulf with navy minesweeping helicopters.

They said the *Guadalupe* spotted the pilot drifting in a raft Monday and that he had gone down Saturday. The man was flown from the ship to Saudi Arabia, where he was turned over to the International Red Crescent Society, the Islamic counterpart of the International Red Cross.

The pilot was not returned to Iraq because, under international law, the United States is a neutral party in the war between Iran and Iraq, and under the Geneva Convention, cannot return downed airmen from either country to their home.

MOZAMBIQUE: Famine and War Cripple Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

been averted so far, Mozambican officials and aid workers emphasize that the war, combined with unusually dry conditions of the last several months, still threatens millions of people. They expect many, especially children, to suffer hardships including severe malnutrition, and they see the possibility of many deaths.

At the same time, the war shows little sign of diminishing in intensity, with less ending anytime soon. The conflict pits a little known anti-Communist guerrilla force called Renamo, an acronym for Mozambique National Resistance, against the government headed by President Joaquim Chissano.

Neither side seems able to defeat the other. Most diplomats, aid workers and some officials say that leaves Mozambique a stricken country — perpetually insecure, close to bankruptcy, full of suffering and dependent on outside help for the survival of many of its citizens.

"The country is practically destroyed," an adviser to Mr. Chissano said.

"When we got independence in 1975, we believed that Mozambique was a rich place where we could create a peaceful, prosperous country. The opposite has turned out to be the case."

To try to deal with the crisis, and to correct what officials now freely admit were the mistakes of a rigid adherence to Marxist policies, the Mozambican government has made a basic change in its foreign policy orientation. Officials now try to balance relations closely with the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba with greater cooperation with the West.

This has produced one of the few bright spots in the situation. The government, helped by Western donors and a host of voluntary agencies, has shown it can put into place a huge relief operation reaching a large number of the areas affected by drought and war.

"We don't know about the populations that are inaccessible, and there are areas that are unreachable in this country," a relief worker said. "But if anybody in the accessible areas is starving, it is not because of a lack of food."

"It would be because they were

moving from one place to another and died of exhaustion while on the way," the worker, Kim Balduc, a representative of the UN Disaster Relief Organization, said in her office in Maputo, the capital.

A UN report compiled in February says that as many as 3.5 million people, about one-quarter of Mozambique's population, are "severely affected" by the civil war or drought, meaning that they are unable to produce or buy enough food for themselves.

The report says one million people have been displaced from their homes by the war, many of them resettled in such camps as Karunga, where relief food can reach them by truck or riverboat convoys, most often guarded from guerrilla attack by the Mozambican Army.

"This is not like Ethiopia, where there were mass camps with people starving," said Vincent Nicod, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Zambezia Province, where Karunga is located.

"Here it is all on a small scale and very spread out," he said. "You don't have huge numbers in one place, but maybe 25 people here or 100 there. They are small groups who are forced to move from one place to another, and these people are often in very bad shape."

Mr. Nicod said 20 to 25 percent of the children newly arriving in resettlement camps were suffering from severe malnutrition. He compared that with a "normal" African rate of 5 to 10 percent. In the village of Maganjadocosta, not far from Karunga, some 18 children in a newly arrived group of 300 died of measles this month. Aid workers said the high death rate from the disease might be linked to their hunger-weakened state.

This flat, arid area of cashew trees and elephant grass along the River of Good Signs has for several months been receiving refugees from farther west and north, particularly from towns along the Zambezi River, which cuts Mozambique into northern and southern halves.

More than 13,000 people have been brought to Karunga, a sprawling camp, where villages of straw

huts and straggly vegetable fields have been created under rows of coconut trees. The people have fled what many call "bandit" attacks, referring to the rebels. Many have been brought here by the army in an apparent effort to deny Renamo recruits from the local population.

"You can always tell the new arrivals," Mr. Nicod said. "They have nothing to eat, almost nothing to wear, no tools, cooking utensils, household goods. But they recover quickly."

The war, according to many accounts, has virtually sliced this long, coastal country into fragments.

Renamo has commonly attacked relief convoys taking donated grain to affected areas. The U.S. aid organization CARE, which oversees the transport of relief food with a fleet of 348 donated trucks, has seen 12 of its vehicles put out of operation in such attacks.

The guerrillas have in the past two or so years managed to destroy all of the bridges across the Zambezi.

Officials say Renamo has managed to reduce transport on the rail lines that link landlocked nations to the west to Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports to a fraction of the normal level.


The government, with the help of troops from Zimbabwe, has managed to open a corridor from the Zimbabwe border to the port of Beira, for three trains a day in each direction.

In Maputo, Western businessmen are discussing transactions with a government newly receptive to foreign investments. For example, an American company, Edlow International, has signed an agreement to mine titanium sands on the coast of Zambezia Province, with protection provided by the army, diplomats said.

The war dates from the early days of Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, when the newly empowered Marxist government provided support to black groups fighting the white minority government in what was then Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

In response, the Rhodesian white minority government provided arms to the newly formed Renamo, which has been active ever since. The rebels are estimated to have as many as 25,000 armed followers scattered throughout the country — not enough to take power, but enough to wreak havoc.

In the war, which is taking place in a country without reliable transport or communications, each side has accused the other of massacres. In July, more than 380 people were said to have been killed in an attack on the village of Homoine. The government blamed the deaths on the rebels.



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مكتبة النخيل

Iran-Contra Counsel Is Expected to Seek To Question Reagan

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel, is expected to seek to interview President Ronald Reagan about the Iran-contra affair, probably this fall, before pressing ahead with criminal charges against some of his former aides, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

Mr. Walsh will not talk about the progress of his inquiry, but the sources say he still must collect a considerable amount of evidence before obtaining a broad conspiracy indictment against Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council aide. Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, and others.

Indictments are expected in late October or November at the earliest. In addition to the work still to be done by his office, the sources said Mr. Walsh has decided to wait until after the Senate-House Iran-contra committees make their final report. Committee officials say they hope to do this by early October, but they say it is "a massive job" and could take a bit longer.

Before Mr. Walsh asks the grand jury to return any conspiracy indictment, however, sources say it is virtually obligatory for him to try to question the president about what he knew of the alleged misdeeds. Otherwise, the prosecutors risk being challenged later on by defense claims of presidential authorization.

U.S. Challenges Law

The Justice Department announced Monday that it had filed its first court challenge to the constitutionality of the 1978 independent counsel law, The New York Times reported from Washington.

The department made its argument in papers that challenged the authority of Alexia J. Morrison, a special prosecutor investigating accusations that a former Justice Department official lied to Congress in a controversy involving the Environmental Protection Agency.

The department told the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that the law was unconstitutional because it vested executive power in an independent counsel outside the control of the executive branch.



Senator Bob Dole, left, and President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, debating through Mr. Ortega's translator.

U.S. Scientists Are Unable to Gauge Effects of Agent Orange

United Press International

ATLANTA — Despite a four-year effort, scientists at the Centers for Disease Control have been unable to find a large enough study group to gauge the effects of the herbicide Agent Orange on Vietnam veterans, officials said Tuesday.

Agent Orange, which contains dioxin, a chemical proven to cause cancer in laboratory animals, was used in Vietnam between 1965 and 1970 to destroy thick jungle cano-

pies. Dioxin has been proven to linger in body tissues for several years.

Congress called for a study of possible detrimental health effects from Agent Orange exposure in 1979.

The finding appears to contradict the popular image that ground troops were in frequent contact with chemicals used to defoliate the jungle.

Neither the Reagan administration nor Congress has taken a po-

sition yet on what to do about the study.

"We cannot find a large enough population of exposed veterans to conduct a scientifically valid study," a spokesman for the center, Robert Diefenbach, said.

"At the time we published our findings, we had looked at the blood of 519 veterans. Since that time, we have looked at about 660," he said.

"Of course," he said, "this can't be generalized across the entire

population. Undoubtedly there are those who were more exposed. But the average ground trooper does not appear to have been exposed to that level."

Hussein Arrives in Damascus

Agence France Press

DAMASCUS — King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifai arrived here Tuesday on an unscheduled visit.

Dole and Ortega Debate Central America Policies

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua and Bob Dole, the U.S. Senate Republican leader, repeatedly clashed during a public debate here over U.S. and Soviet involvement in Nicaragua.

The Kansas senator and five other U.S. congressmen on a fact-finding trip to the region later called Monday's meeting "a staged media circus."

In a debate lasting almost an hour, Mr. Dole asked Mr. Ortega to agree to three-way negotiations among Nicaragua's Sandinista government, the Reagan administration and contra rebels to bring about a cease-fire.

The rebels, backed by the United States, are fighting Mr. Ortega's leftist government. The U.S. Congress last year approved \$100 million in military and other aid to the contras.

Mr. Ortega rejected the three-way talks and repeated his call for negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua.

"The boss of the contras is the government of the United States," he said.

Mr. Dole replied, "Then maybe we should negotiate with Cuba, since they are your bosses."

Later the two debated freedom in Nicaragua.

"When are you going to give the

people of Nicaragua some freedom?" Mr. Dole asked.

"We hope that the U.S. government gives the Nicaraguan people freedom to do what they want," Mr. Ortega replied.

"What about the Communists in Nicaragua? The Soviets, the Bulgarians and the Cubans? Are they going to leave?" Mr. Dole said.

"There are only Nicaraguans here, and the Bulgarians and Cubans who are here are aiding the Nicaraguans," Mr. Ortega said.

After arriving in San José, Costa Rica, the congressmen released a statement saying that their meetings with the presidents of Honduras and Costa Rica had been "very useful, open, candid, serious discussions among people seriously interested in exploring all possible avenues to peace."

"Sadly our encounter with President Ortega in Nicaragua was different entirely," they said. "It was not a serious discussion; it was a staged media circus."

Mr. Dole said he continued to have reservations about a peace plan signed last month by five Central American leaders.

"The basic reservation is that we are asked to cut off aid to the contras, but there is no similar provision that applies to the Soviet Union and its aid to the Sandinista government," he said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Using Computers To Monitor Humans

Psychologists have come to realize that too much automation can lead to potentially dangerous inattention on the part of human monitors, according to John K. Lauber, a research psychologist with the National Transportation Safety Board. Mr. Lauber specializes in the on-scene investigation of the causes of air crashes, like the one that killed 156 people Aug. 16 near Detroit.

The human factor is primarily responsible for almost two-thirds of commercial jet aviation accidents, according to federal figures. But until recently, Mr. Lauber told The New York Times, aeronautical engineers held that the human factor was an unquantifiable and therefore uncontrollable variable which, in time, would be eliminated by technology.

But psychologists have come to recognize that people who are removed from active control tend to lose both interest and awareness.

"Ninety-nine percent of the time, that doesn't lead to trouble; the automated systems handle everything just fine," Mr. Lauber said. But "when something does go wrong, then you need the human involvement."

Instead of computers doing more and more of the work while humans passively monitor them, computers should be used to monitor increasingly active and involved humans. "This," Mr. Lauber said, "is the new frontier in aviation."

Short Takes

One in five adult Americans has sought medical or other professional help for a drinking problem involving himself or herself or a family member, according to a Gallup survey of 1,607 people, compared to fewer than one in 10 three years ago. In the new survey, one of every six persons acknowledges having had problems because of his or her own consumption of alcohol.

Charity telethons, in which one or more celebrities perform for hours on end in appeals for worthy causes, are fading, apparently because of increasing

competition among proliferating television stations, lower ratings that suggest audiences are tiring of the format, and new federal tax laws that strictly limit deductions for donated or discounted air time. Stations that once donated time are charging for it now, or refusing to give up any time at all. The March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation has canceled its national telethon this fall, and prospects for the United Cerebral Palsy Association are uncertain.

Rudolph W. Giuliani, chief U.S. attorney in Manhattan, is considering a race for the U.S. Senate next year against the Democratic incumbent, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, according to the other New York senator, Alfonse M. D'Amato. Mr. Giuliani, 43, was on vacation and could not be reached for comment. He has led the most extensive investigation of government corruption in New York City in years. Mr. D'Amato said he saw no problem in the possibility of two Italian-American senators from New York and an Italian-American governor, Mario M. Cuomo. "People don't think that way anymore," he said.

Ten conservative Republican congressmen are publishing a book attacking the 32-year tenure of the Democrats as the majority party in the House of Representatives. The 10 co-authors each contributed a chapter and \$300 apiece to defray the cost of 5,000 copies, which will be distributed free to fellow legislators, political scientists and journalists. Newt Gingrich of Georgia denounces Democratic "spendthriftism." Duncan L. Hunter of California questions using "our tax dollars to improve the quality of life of members of Congress." Tony Coelho of California, the House Democratic whip, calls the authors "a minority of a minority who are out to discredit the majority."

Police in Belleville, Illinois, are looking for a sideshow performer suspected of stealing the sideshow: tent, two stages, ticket box and bullhorn. Deputy Sheriff Don Staley said the performer should be easy to spot: he is a 32-inch (82-centimeter) midget.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

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Help Shore Up Aquino

Stability is always hard to build after a revolution, and particularly in a country that is poor, even by Third World standards. Corazon Aquino's democracy in the Philippines is under challenge from both right and left. Great numbers of Filipinos evidently believed that the corrupt Marcos autocracy was an important part of the explanation of the country's condition and reasoned that its overthrow would bring a great and dramatic change in their standard of living. But while the economy has been growing, the improvement has not yet been substantial. Mrs. Aquino is struggling with the sense of disappointment that is the aftermath of revolutionary euphoria.

The attempted coup by dissident soldiers last week was the fifth since she came to office 18 months ago. On the left she faces not only an entrenched communist insurgency but increasingly radical labor protests. Two days before the coup, the left organized the first general strike since the revolution. It was a demonstration against higher fuel prices and took place after Mrs. Aquino, in response to a wave of transport strikes, had already rescinded half of the increase. The size of the strikes suggested that the left, badly beaten in the legislative elections in

May, is gaining strength by exploiting dissatisfaction with slow economic progress. Gasoline is not a commodity that ought to be subsidized by the government of a country whose people are mostly peasants, and mostly in great poverty. But the cities are sensitive to its price, and in this test of wills the organizers of the strikes were able to throw Mrs. Aquino off balance. In the last few days she seems to have recovered, under the far greater pressure of the dissident officers' plot to overthrow and, it appears, to assassinate her. Now that she has the initiative again, what is she to do with it?

Economic growth is going to be crucial. The United States, with Japan, the World Bank and others, is sending aid. There is a strong case for sending more of it, and for purposes that will show effects more quickly.

Otherwise there will be a rising danger of a vicious circle as slow economic growth aggravates political disorder, and as political disorder frightens off the kind of investment, by both Filipinos and foreigners, that is required for faster growth. If the rich countries of the world want to show their support for a new democracy under great strain, this is the moment to do it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Miners Didn't Lose

A labor strike that lasts three weeks and produces a contract only marginally better than could have been had without a strike ordinarily would be considered a failure. Yet Cyril Ramaphosa, the leader of South Africa's black mine workers, smiled Monday, and rightly so, as his members returned to the gold and coal pits.

An adversary explained it best. "To take very large numbers of people out on strike and keep them out for three weeks is an achievement," said Bobby Godsell, chief of labor relations for the Anglo American Corp., South Africa's mining giant.

The achievement is all the greater when the deck is stacked in management's favor and workers have nothing to sustain them except their own fervor and sense of mission. By holding the line against such odds, the black miners demonstrated that if they cannot yet shape a settlement, they can inflict great costs. Such power commands respect.

No previous strike by the five-year-old National Union of Mineworkers had lasted even 48 hours. This one was a success from the outset, when more than 200,000 black miners walked out to back a demand for a 30 percent pay raise. The average black miner earns \$250 a month, a third of what white miners make for the same work.

Eventually, more than 250,000 black miners joined the strike and closed down or

disrupted production at half of South Africa's gold mines and a quarter of its coal mines. The mining companies may have lost as much as \$225 million.

The union suffered too. Nine miners were killed, 300 were wounded and more than 400 were arrested in strike-related violence. But discipline held sufficiently strong.

In the end, the union accepted wage increases of 15 to 23 percent, the amount initially offered by management. The only concrete gains from the strike were improvements in holiday pay and death benefits. These benefits are not negligible; hundreds die in South African mines each year. Monday, at least nine men died when an elevator plunged to the bottom of a mine shaft.

In perhaps the most critical part of strike strategy, the union leadership had the wisdom not to give the South African government an excuse to intervene, as some hardliners would have liked. Mr. Ramaphosa indicated in recent interviews that he was under no illusion that economic justice for blacks was ultimately achievable without political justice. But for the moment, they must be pursued separately and incrementally.

So the union leaders could say, credibly, that the strike and the settlement were not a defeat, but "part of the struggle to win all the demands that have been set."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Laxalt's Try Falls Short

To understand why Paul Laxalt decided to leave the presidential race last week, consider the figure \$9 million. That is the sum raised as of last June 30 by George Bush. Mr. Laxalt raised \$814,000—a lot by the standards of not too many years ago, but not enough, in Mr. Laxalt's view, to get him to his goal of \$2 million by Oct. 1. So late one afternoon he bowed out.

When the campaigning for the Republican nomination began last year, each candidate was trying to establish himself as the logical successor to Ronald Reagan. Mr. Laxalt is often called Mr. Reagan's best friend in politics, and has been one of his most loyal supporters since they were governors of California and Nevada 20 years ago. He won the support of some key Reagan campaign aides. But he did not do so well among Republican contributors.

Each candidate has been trying to raise money from approximately the same universe of Republican contributors, by tele-

phone from big givers and by direct mail from the small ones. Vice President Bush has raised \$9 million—more, more, aides say, than he expected while Bob Dole and Jack Kemp have raised \$3 million each. Against this competition, Mr. Laxalt decided that his \$814,000 was a losing hand.

The constituency of Republican money-givers, thanks to the party's efforts over the past 10 years, is a broad one. Mr. Laxalt's supporters can argue that Republican contributors would have been wiser to give Mr. Bush less and Mr. Laxalt more, and they can complain that Mr. Bush started earlier and with other advantages. But everyone knew the rules from the beginning.

Since the Iran-contra scandal broke, the Republican race has changed from a contest to claim the Reagan mantle to an argument over who is best qualified for the presidency in his own right. This is the right argument, and it is far from over.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Time to Pack Up the Cameras

South Africa is winning the war of images, and that is changing the way the entire world looks at the human struggle there. In the name of more accurate and sensitive coverage, perhaps the time has come for Western news organizations, specifically American network news operations, to say "enough" to the government in Pretoria and to pick up our marbles and go home.

The current state of emergency, in effect for more than a year, severely limits what publications and broadcasts can say. More significantly for television, the rigid prohibitions extend to pictures. We cannot broadcast or even show pictures of any unrest, which is defined by South African authorities. We cannot show police or security forces acting in their official capacity trying to "keep the peace."

The point is not what the media can no longer do, it is what the public no longer sees. The American consciousness about South Africa was formed and maintained by the constant television images of brutal repression: the image of the padded, faceless policeman, club raised; the image of a black youth with fear covering his face.

Yet the recent strike by black miners was reported almost as a routine labor story. Never mind that workers have been herded out of company-owned housing and sent

away. Never mind that miners have been shot and killed by authorities under mysterious circumstances. Because we cannot see pictures of these incidents, it is harder to comprehend what is going on.

I wonder if the American people would be better served if the networks were thrown out of South Africa or just left on their own. There would probably be many sources for pictures of the events that we can no longer legally record or broadcast. We could do the same in South Africa. Pretoria knows that. Perhaps that is why we are still there.

—Richard M. Cohen, senior producer of foreign news for CBS Evening News, writing in *The New York Times*.

Laudable Moderation in Seoul

The news that South Korea's main political parties have agreed on the outlines of a new constitution is an important step in restoring democracy. The agreement demonstrates a spirit of compromise that is essential if the country is to achieve its first peaceful transfer of power when President Chun [Doo Hwan] steps down in February. Diligence has won South Korea well-served industrial success. Moderation is needed to achieve the same politically.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

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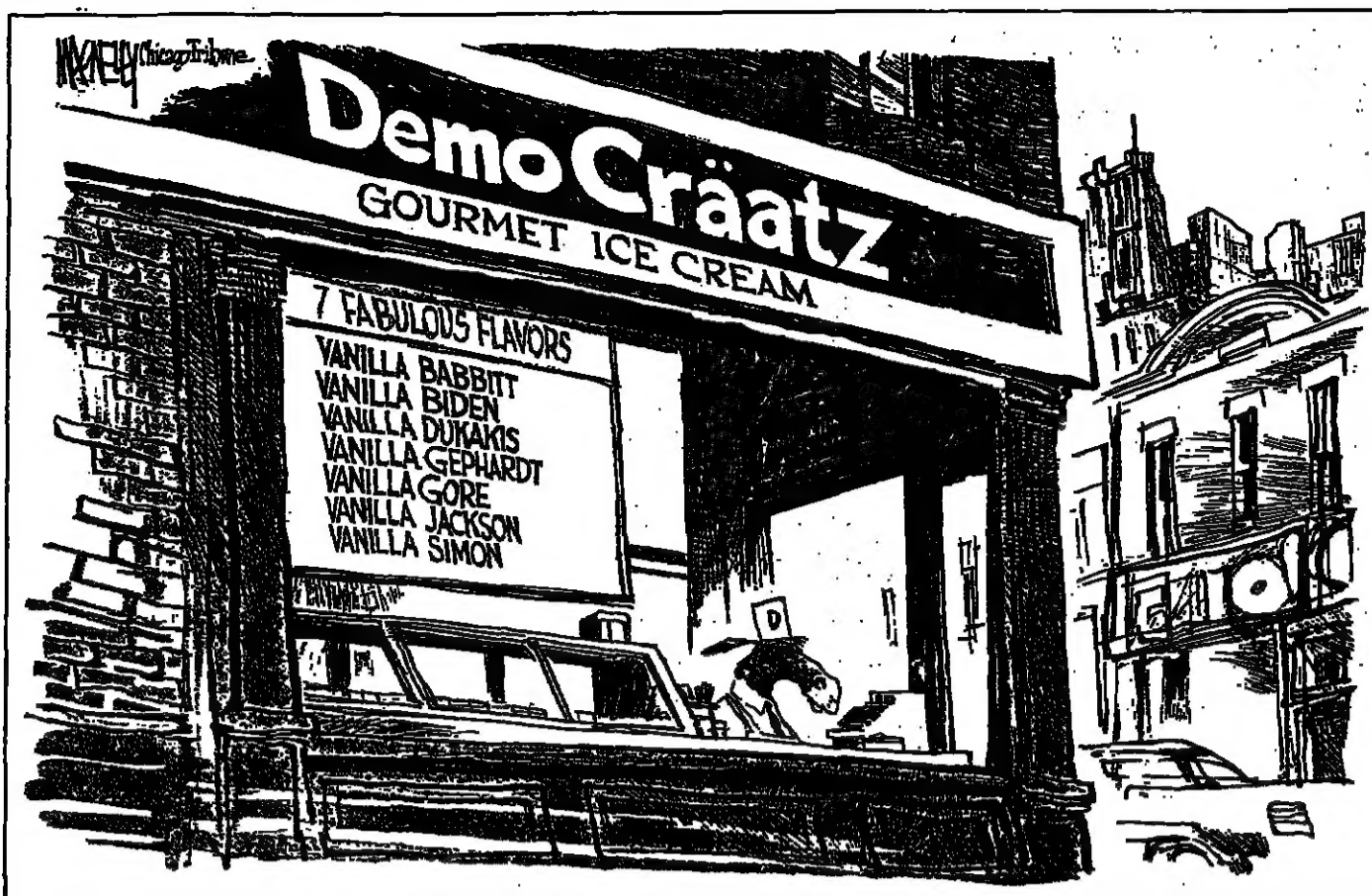
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OPINION



The Gurgles You Hear From Dixie

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — On the morning after Senator Sam Nunn announced that he would not seek the Democratic presidential nomination, that other notable noncandidate, Mario Cuomo, was on the phone to this reporter. No, the New York governor was not reconsidering, far from it. His message was that even without the Georgia senator, the Democrats have terrific candidates. "An embarrassment of riches" was his phrase, and he said it without laughing.

But what really caught my ear was his casual remark that he would probably announce his own favorite in February. The AFL-CIO, the largest U.S. labor organization, is likely to reconsider its delayed endorsement decision right after the Feb. 8 Iowa caucuses and the Feb. 16 New Hampshire primary. Would it not be interesting if the Democratic Party's most prominent governor and its largest interest group threw their weight behind the winner of the New Hampshire primary, in which Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts is the early favorite, just as he heads into the March 8 "super primary" involving 14 Southern and border states?

The gurgles you hear in the background are from the designers of the super primary, choking on their own naiveté. They persuaded all the Dixie legislatures to set up primaries March 8 in hopes of diminishing the importance of Iowa and New Hampshire and reducing the influence of the party's liberal interest groups and leaders.

It was always a dubious idea, as at least one prominent Dixie Democrat, Don Fowler, South Carolina's veteran national committeeman, kept saying. Now, with Senator Nunn gone, it is likely to backfire on the moderate conservatives who designed it.

By picking a date soon after the New Hampshire vote, they enhanced the "halo effect" surrounding the winner of that primary. That might have been all right, had there been a Southerner who could, as Jimmy Carter did in 1976, sneak off with a plurality victory in New Hampshire. But the architects of the "Southern strategy" neglected the most vital ingredient. They failed to secure a candidate.

Former Governor Charles Robb of Virginia, an assiduous promoter of the super primary, told me who urged him to run. "I'm not ready to be president," his modesty was appealing, but it did not help. So Mr. Nunn became the South's white hope, until he, too, backed out.

You cannot blame him. Defense issues, his forte, have never been useful in postelection campaigns. People are happy to have a president who understands the technicalities of the defense budget, but they do not want to hear him explain them in every speech. The cautious Georgian knew that many of his domestic policy views placed him far outside the mainstream of the national Democratic Party. He was skeptical about whether the Washington establishment figures urging him to run could actually deliver delegates at the Democratic convention.

It is late in the game for anyone else to get into the race, so the power brokers of the South will have to make do with three border-state contenders: Senators Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Joseph Biden of Delaware, and Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri, all of whom have more than once lapsed into liberalism.

The odds are that many conservative whites in the South will decide they would have a better chance of finding their kind of president in the Republican primary. In eight of the Dixie states they are free to vote across party lines March 8.

The more they know, the higher the proportion of blacks and liberals remaining in the Dixie Democratic primaries—and that portion is high already, as Mr. Fowler, unavailingly has pointed out.

That should help the candidate Mr. Cuomo and the AFL-CIO find in New Hampshire. But he will be hard put to beat the Reverend Jesse Jackson of South Carolina, surely the one Southerner the designers of the super primary did not aim to assist.

Mr. Jackson is waging a nonracist George Wallace campaign—blasting multinational corporations and greedy Wall Street operators; appealing to the sense of injustice and insecurity among farmers, textile and steel workers, tax drivers and beauticians. With those folks voting, his populist rhetoric and appeal to blacks give him a real shot at zooming into the lead in the Democratic delegate race March 8. The Southern primary will not settle the identity of the Democratic nominee. But its designers have to reflect on the flaws in their scheme that are likely to boost Jesse Jackson, the candidate with the least chance of carrying Dixie in November.

The Washington Post.

Africa: AIDS Puts a Deadly Lid on Population Growth

By Peter Bridges

WASHINGTON — AIDS has spread so fast in Africa that Western analysts are scrambling to decide whether overpopulation still remains the huge cloud on Africa's horizon, or whether an AIDS pandemic may leave the continent severely underpopulated in this century.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome has spread so fast that many of the millions of Africans now infected have never heard of it.

U.S. intelligence analysts recently concluded that underpopulation will be a greater problem this century than overpopulation. That may seem a convenient conclusion for an administration that argues against the need to support family planning programs. Still, the forecast of an African pandemic is not only convenient but, sadly, bolstered by fact.

Statistics on AIDS in Africa are inadequate and misleading. A majority of AIDS cases reported to the World Health Organization come from the United States, but health officials believe Africa has more cases and more people infected. In some regions, enough is known to suggest a ghastly picture: As many as 25 percent of adults in parts of Rwanda may have the AIDS virus. It is estimated that half the people of Kampala, Uganda, could die of AIDS in the next decade.

Most of the African victims seem to be heterosexual and not drug users. British researchers report that a high percentage of Africans possess a genetic variation that seems to leave them especially defenseless against the virus. But there are other reasons.

Many African children have contracted AIDS: many were given blood transfusions for malaria-caused anemia, only to get AIDS from contaminated blood or syringes. And a year ago, doctors were reporting that 60 percent of all prostitutes in Kenya—and 90 percent in Rwanda—had the AIDS virus.

Not all African countries have been hit equally hard by AIDS. Somalia has less of an AIDS problem than neighboring Kenya. The Somali frown on promiscuity, and render it more difficult through the horrendous practice of female infanticide. Another reason may be genetic differences between the Somalis and the Bantu peoples farther south.

While AIDS may yet strike Somalia, the greater threat there now is

overpopulation, both of humans and grazing animals. Most Somalis disagree. Some Somali leaders insist that it is good for a woman to bear 10 to 15 children, because the country has only 20 people per square mile (8 people per square kilometer) and needs soldiers to defend its long borders.

But even 20 people per square mile can be too many for the arid Horn of Africa. People pour into the capital city of Mogadishu; it had about 75,000 people when independence came in 1960 and now has more than a million, most with little or no work.

In the countryside, vegetation disappears at alarming rates. Acacia trees go for charcoal, the only fuel; goats and camels eat the rest. Regions described decades ago as the "nomadic Arcadia" are now deserts. The Somali's proud pastoral democracy has become a society dependent on foreign aid.

Flying west across Africa, one finds the same loss of trees, grass and soil, the same encroaching desert.

There are African leaders who understand these problems. In Kenya, where the birthrate may be even higher than in Somalia, President Daniel arap Moi has warned that population growth can cancel economic progress. Kenya has done much, including airing a television soap opera in Swahili pointing out the advantages of family planning. But how does one balance the threat of overpopulation against the threat of AIDS? An African leader will ignore either threat at his country's peril.

A complicating factor has been the emotional overtones connected with AIDS. Africans resented their continent being labeled the birthplace of AIDS, as they did the implication that AIDS indicated widespread homosexuality in Africa.

Less than two years ago Kenyan authorities seized about 300 copies of the International Herald Tribune because it contained an article saying that many African governments were reluctant to confirm the existence of AIDS in their countries. More recently, officials in the Central African Republic destroyed a French television crew's film of AIDS victims in a hospital in Bangui, the capital.

That attitude has changed. Officials and specialists in many African countries now open up when the subject is raised. But Western specialists

and Africans themselves still fail to give AIDS the place it deserves in weighing the continent's future. Recent issues of serious African journals contain scant mention of the disease. Only now are U.S. and European aid officials beginning to realize that AIDS must be a central element, like debt and drought, in almost any discussion of "Whither Africa?"

One relatively bright field is education. When independence came, many African countries had few university graduates or even mechanics. Today some countries have enough trained people in various fields to meet important needs, although a surfeit of bachelor's degrees often goes along with a dearth of repairmen.

These people may eventually supply the leadership to solve many of Africa's problems, but they will still need outside help—on AIDS and on promoting better political structures.

another important concern. The West would do well to put more money into educating Africans, at the expense of the still common high-technology projects that work only as long as an American or European contractor sticks around.

Once, toward evening, we were driving across the great roadless Dardor plain in northeastern Somalia, into a blue-black thunderstorm. There had been no rain on the Dardor for two years—and we hoped for a downpour. But all we knew was that the way ahead was dark, and there was no certainty whether we would eventually find a country freshened by good rain—or one deceived and more desperate after wind and a few drops. So it is today in Africa: The immediate future is dark; no one can be sure what lies beyond.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to Somalia. He contributed this column to the *Los Angeles Times*.

It's Time for All to Shed Their Blinders

THE Western world has, until now, tended to concern itself little with the political or economic health of Africa, perpetuating instead a superficial view... in part because of perceived self-interest in thus maintaining their own economic and political dominance. We are entering an era, however, in which even the United States is having to recognize global economic interdependence... It may not be long before the need to strengthen African economies may be viewed as essential to healthy First World economies...

Africans, meanwhile, will need to dispense with myths they hold dear, not least because in doing so they will start a process that will in itself dispel the surviving myths about them in the Western world. It is the Africans who need urgently to shed their blinders about the essential challenges of economic, social and political development. They must come to accept that an unjust international order will not change simply because of the euphoria of their own rhetoric or the indignation accompanying their moral pressure.

—From "Africa in Perspective," a new book by Olusegun Obasanjo, the former Nigerian head of state, quoted in *The Washington Post*.

'Something Hellish' May Be Coming

THE disciplines of nationhood may be beyond the capacity of some African states, late-created within arbitrary frontiers, their peoples uneducated and barely equipped with the tools of modern life.

The bright, rich world does not know what is happening in some dark corners of the world—until, as with the late Ethiopian famine, tragedy is belatedly revealed. The sort of help that good hearts have poured into Ethiopia changed none of the underlying causes of disaster, which may therefore soon be repeated.

From self-interest, and from human solidarity, the rich have to stand ready to aid intelligently, when they can. But comfortable television viewers and newspaper readers must be prepared, in these coming years, for appalling news from places they have hardly heard of. The current relative ease has been hard-won, over centuries, not so much by the efforts of rulers as by the slow growth of a sense of belonging together. When that collapses, something hellish follows.

—The Economist (London).

Leadership Needed

WHAT is needed is leadership. No outside assistance, however massive or generous or well-meaning, can possibly substitute for internal efforts. It will take extraordinary political leadership—bold, courageous and innovative—to create a policy environment and an institutional infrastructure which will unleash and support the productive and creative energies of the African people.

—Robert S. McNamara in *World Development Forum* (Washington).

America's Unruly Security Establishment

By Albert Fried

NEW YORK — The Iran-contra committees may be forgiven their disappointing performance. They probably could not have functioned if they had faced up to the uncomfortable truth: The American constitutional system may be in deep trouble.

Understandably, they focused on an important secondary question: What structural defect of government allowed President Reagan to circumvent Congress, and apparently the law, with impunity?

Congress should locate and repair the defect so it can again collaborate with the White House, as an equal, in deciding foreign policy and approving covert operations.

The transparency of the truth is what makes it difficult to face. The Iran-contra debacle is only the latest national security crisis that the United States has experienced since the Vietnam War period. Congress has held hearings on national security problems and passed the War Powers Act, the Freedom of Information Act, and various amendments to the original National Security Act, among other reforms. Their salutary purpose has been to tame the national security establishment—to bring it into line with the constitution.

Whether this is possible, however, is the question that the committees went out of their way to avoid.

The nation's Founding Fathers clearly assumed its impossibility. They envisioned no greater threat to republican government than a large, permanent military organization. Their writings on the subject are dogmatic: Republics, in their view, inevitably collapse under the weight of an organization so inherently authoritarian, repressive, wasteful and truculent.

For its first century and a half, the

United States, despite numerous wars, kept faith with the Founding Fathers. After each war, however long and painful, the country would disband its army and navy and retire its officer corps, save for a tiny cadre. The pattern never varied.

But America has undergone a radical transformation since World War II. The national security establishment comprises far more than a vast, ever-burgeoning military apparatus: It so permeates life that it seems to be as durable as the government.

The framers were aware of how much a country's foreign policy affects its character and its institutions. The rule they laid down for strict neutrality became unwritten constitutional text, like judicial review and political parties.

Virtuous citizens, they reasoned, would settle their own conflicts by means of a republican government that they had won from the jaws of despotism. But should the same citizens engage in international intrigue and entangling alliances, they would cease to control their lives. They would be at the mercy of chance in a chaotic universe, and the republican virtues would be for naught.

Through every phase of its extraordinary rise, until the onset of the Cold War, America essentially observed this unwritten text.

It can be reasonably argued that the framers' despondency suffered from an excess of innocence and feared a military establishment because they had so little experience with it. As the generations who have experienced American democracy can testify, it remains untrammeled. Liberties are safe, and in its treat-

ment of racial, religious, ethnic and other minorities, not to say women, America is more open than ever.

And no one denies that the United States finds itself in permanent international conflict, and thus in a wilderness of entangling alliances. When the conflict worsens, the national security establishment is called into action on the president's orders. It determines what time-honored rights may have to be restricted or sacrificed. For example, it has abused the authority of the FBI and the CIA.

The national security establishment defines, ideologically as well as militarily, the exact nature of the conflict and the appropriate response to it. Trailing behind is the constitution, eager to catch and embrace the audacious officials. This is just what those inveterate pessimists, the framers, had anticipated.

A modicum of their pessimism enables us to predict the outcome of the Iran-contra committees' deliberations. Congress will enact reforms that give it more of a say in the conduct of foreign affairs, especially at the covert levels. But future presidents and their minions, zealous patriots all, will disregard, if they cannot easily bypass, any laws they think inimical to America's security.

Secondary constitutional questions will again arise and outrage the public. The country will again punish the wrongdoers, including the president if necessary. America will again congratulate itself on proving the depth of its commitment to the constitution. And the national security establishment will thrive.

The writer is professor of history at the State University of New York at Purchase. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: An Appeal to Die

NEW YORK — "The right to die" is the topic of greatest newspaper correspondence in America this summer. Mrs. Sarah Harris, 33, is a hopeless paralytic and has been for three years a terrible sufferer. She raises the question by appealing to the New York Legislature to permit euthanasia. She may live 20 years, but the spinal malady which keeps her tied to bed is believed to be incurable. The patient is married and has three children. All her relatives oppose her petition. The paralytic urges that injured animals are mercifully killed, "but the highest and noblest of created beings must linger and suffer until the vital organs give way, which may be an indefinite number of years." With Mrs. Harris's plea are printed the letters of other sufferers, also hopelessly incurable and in continuous pain.

1937: Palestine Killings

JERUSALEM — Four more assassinations of Arabs were discovered today [Sept. 1], bringing the total number of dead in 16 assassinations since [Aug. 29] to 11. Of the dead, 3 are Jews and 8 are Arabs. The High Commissioner has offered a reward of £500 to anyone giving the authorities information leading to the arrest of assassins. BERLIN — The compulsory purchase of gas masks began in three districts of Berlin today. Every inhabitant in Spandau, Neukölln and Tempelhof must purchase one, sold for five marks. The three districts are densely populated and contain armaments works and aerodromes. TOKIO — Emperor Hirohito donned his sacred coronal robes early this morning and prayed at the palace temple for the victory of Japan in the present hostilities with China.

OPINION

Sifting the Ashes in Arcadia To See What We Can Save

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The house that burned down in Arcadia, Florida, was our house. The fire put our own lives in peril and it is we, you and I, who now must search through the ashes to see what can be saved.

This is the only sane and practical way Americans can look at the fire last

ON MY MIND

week that wiped out the home where three little boys who had the AIDS virus lived with their parents.

It is not known yet whether the fire was caused by arson or was an accident. If it was arson, it probably was the work of one or two individuals, not the entire town. Perhaps it was an accident, just a terrible coincidence. Either way it focused the attention of the country on Arcadia and one American family, to which the plague of AIDS brought the plagues of hate and ignorance.

The family had a happy, a life-time full, of love. They were driven from their church congregation. School gates were closed to their boys and they suffered the enmity and threats of their neighbors. They believe the fire was arson and they are going to leave Arcadia.

But the rest of us cannot leave Arcadia; it is part of our lives and futures now. To leave — to turn away, forget or diminish it as something that happened in one small town in one county in the state of Florida — would not simply be cruel-hearted; it would give up in advance the one weapon most important in the struggle against the plague, the weapon of individual ethics and responsibility. Without it, we are lost.

Clifford and Louise Ray have three sons, 8, 9 and 10 years old, who suffer from hemophilia. It is an inherited disease that prevents blood from clotting. Treatment of the disease requires transfusions of blood products. It was through these transfusions that the three boys were infected with the AIDS virus.

That must have happened at least three years ago, before the virus was identified and steps taken to prevent infected blood from getting into supplies for hemophiliacs. Those with the virus live with fear of getting the disease itself; if they do, they die.

The virus can be transmitted through blood or semen in sexual intercourse with an infected partner. In the United States, the sexual infection is almost always conveyed through intercourse

with an infected homosexual partner. It is not only a homosexual problem; in Africa the plague is also heterosexual. The incidence of heterosexual transmission is rising in some European countries. And AIDS is spread through exchange of infected blood, usually among drug addicts using the same needles.

In Arcadia, the local school board barred the boys. Their parents fought and a federal court opened the gates. There was a boycott. The mayor and others took their children out of the school. Threats and warnings came, then, on Friday, the fire.

As Jon Nordheimer of The New York Times reported, Arcadians think of themselves as quite decent and ordinary, and perhaps they are. That is what makes it so frightening. Quite decent and ordinary Americans simply ignored all scientific and medical advice that there was no chance of their children getting AIDS from the Ray boys and made them pariahs, driving them from school and church.

Suppose one of the Ray boys had a nosebleed and some other child touched the blood with a wounded hand. There is no known case of a hemophiliac ever transmitting the virus this way. The theoretical possibility does not justify the social excommunication of a family except to those fearful and self-concerned to the point of neurosis.

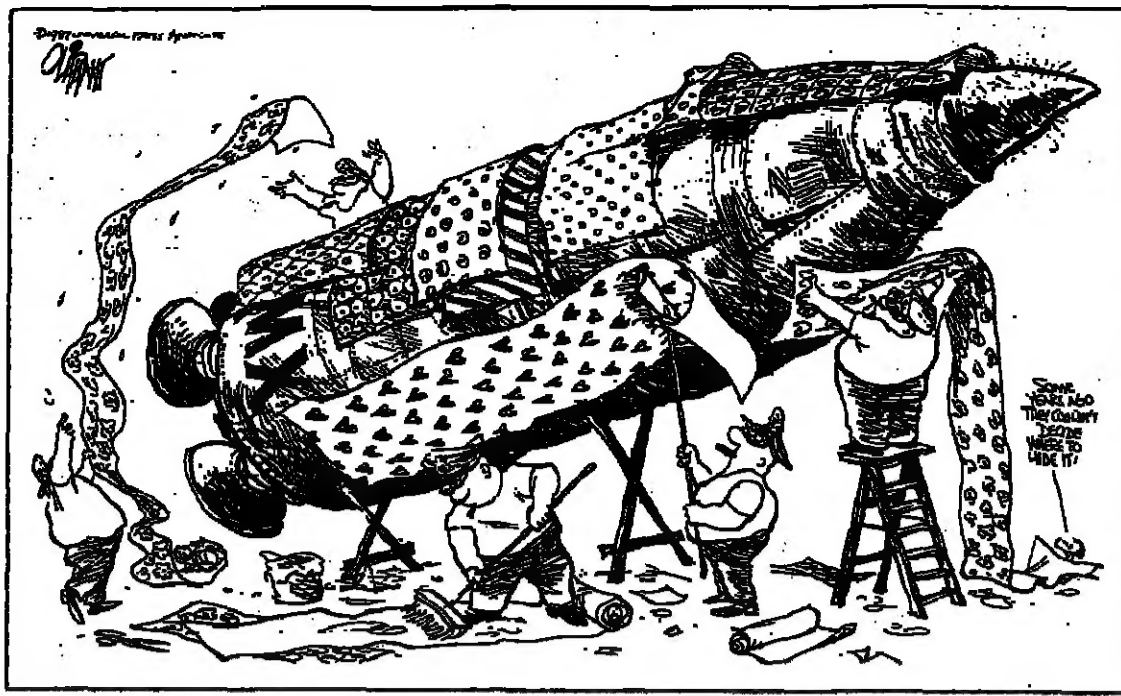
AIDS specialists say that the greatest current priority in the fight against AIDS is to educate against the danger of getting it — and the danger of unjustified fear of contamination.

Against those who spread AIDS through narcotics or prostitution, and who may be beyond reason or ethics, the recourse of society is the law. But the one great truth of the plague is that the most effective way to fight it is for every person who believes he may have been exposed to be tested and then for those who have contracted the virus to make the ethical decision not to have sexual intercourse with the unaffected.

Without this individual commitment, the plague will spread. But to persuade the individual to carry out this ethical commitment, society cannot ostracize, punish or hound the sufferers.

That is the social compact of compassion and self-interest between the sufferer and society that must be created to bridge the years, perhaps decades, before a cure or vaccine is found. Until that compact we are all in Arcadia.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Behind the Mecca Rioting

Your reports on the Mecca riot and I must say, my journalistic colleagues writing about them, seem to have missed what is the most important factor behind that tragic event.

This is that the confrontation was not essentially — I repeat, essentially — just between Iran and Saudi Arabia, or between Sunni Islam and Shiism, but between Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his clerical regime and the word of God as given in the Koran. In the holy book it is forbidden to indulge in argument or dispute or anger or violence during the hajj, which is a religious occasion and a time for prayer and peaceful devotion. That has been the traditional behavior of the hajj pilgrims for 1,300 years. But Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers have deliberately rejected not just the traditional hajj behavior but the Koranic injunctions themselves by staging political demonstrations. This is why the mass of Sunni Muslims worldwide, not involved in the Saudi-Iran dispute, have seen the Iranian action in Mecca as a heretical desecration.

This also means that the original mistake was made by the Saudis seven years ago when, as guardians of the holy places, they should have insisted on the Iranian pilgrims obeying the Koran and so refused them permission to hold any sort of political demonstration during the hajj. This year the Saudi authorities did try to persuade the Iranians to conform to correct hajj behavior. Thus,

when they reached agreement on guidelines for the demonstration (which was a wrong step in the first place) they said that 10,000 demonstrators should wear the ihram, the simple white garment of the pilgrims. Presumably they hoped this symbol would remind the Iranians to behave like pilgrims. The Iranian rioters ignored this stipulation, many turning up in khaki uniforms. When rioting started, the Saudi police used loudspeakers to remind the Iranians of the Koranic rules, but it was too late.

The biographical note on Mustahid Hussain, author of the opinion column "An Eyewitness Account of Mecca's Bloody Afternoon" (Aug. 24), whom I know personally, should have mentioned that he is a Shiite and that he is an ardent supporter of the Iranian "revolution." These are personal facts but relevant to any assessment of his account.

Incidentally, I have seen no explanation of how more than 80 Saudi security men got themselves killed, many with stab wounds. Were these self-inflicted, or the work of the peaceful Iranians?

G.H. JANSEN, Nicosia.

America's Two Nations

In response to "The Reports of American Economic Decline May Be Premature" (July 16) by Robert J. Samuelson:

While it may be true that "U.S. per capita income remains well above levels in Japan and Europe," this says nothing about the distribution of this income.

Great inequalities distort the figures; one must compare not only per capita income, but the percentages of people living at the poverty level or below.

During the 28 years I have lived in Western Europe, it is my distinct impression that the United States has become two nations: the modern industrial one in which many Americans live quite well, and a very sizable developing country characterized by slums such as are scarcely found in Northern Europe, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of access to primary health care and, in some places, woefully inadequate public transportation. Such conditions would not be tolerated in the wealthier European countries.

ELLEN NORBOM, Oslo.

The Wrong Roosevelt

The 1937 extract entitled "Shanghai Shelled" (In Our Pages, Aug. 17) said that "President Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred on the safety of Americans in China." It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt who was president in 1937.

DANIEL LUSTIG, Oakland Gardens, New York.

The launching of the Pacific war 50 years ago still seems recent to your older readers, but apparently not to everyone on your staff.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

The Tyranny of Team Play: Breaking the Rules to Win

By Albert Ritzenberg

WASHINGTON — Sports has long provided us with allegories that help us understand the greater game of life — its temptations, tribulations and triumphs. But now sports may be teaching us a terribly wrong lesson.

The Duke of Wellington, we are told, was convinced that the Battle of Waterloo "was won on the playing fields of Eton." The sportsman Granland Rice believed that God keeps score in life and

oversized neck from the nearest goalpost. Team spirit demands that, in most instances, players cannot let down their mates, even in observing their own codes of conduct. I have seen individual sports, when played on a team basis, turn in the same direction.

In college, my tennis teammates frequently complained about another team; they felt it miscast an inordinate number of decisions. Years later, when I was a college coach, we had the same school on our schedule, and again my players complained that its varsity frequently cheated. Finally, as the father of a college varsity player, I saw my son's team play that same school, and once more there was cheating. I saw one opposing player run into the net, yet fail to announce, as is proper and usual, that he had done so and should lose the point. One of his faculty advisers saw this violation but justified it by saying something to the effect that the player's opponent was foot-faulting. The team pressure was so great that the player was breaking the rules of honor to win, and his superiors were condoning it.

Statemen and politicians constantly expound on the merits of being a team player. Do they mean that someone who lies and cheats to further the team is performing an honorable duty? Should a team player keep quiet about a crime because it is his own team that is guilty? Should whistle-blowers be harassed for "ratting" on the team instead of going along with its corruption or inefficiency? This is an age of wrongdoing: Watergate, the My Lai massacre, corporate scandals, the Iran-contra affair. How many of those involved in these scandals justified themselves as team players?

Teamwork at its best — cooperation and assistance for one another in a worthy purpose — is highly meritorious. But team athletics can too easily become destructive. Mob psychology and peer pressure are extremely strong, and individualism can be smothered. A person who is not made of the very strongest moral fiber may find himself or herself showing the worst aspects of team sports: just going along and never rocking the boat.

The message is important for parents. They should think carefully before pushing children into team sports. Espirit de corps is fine, as long as it does not deprive the individual of rational thought.

The writer is a tennis professional and director of the St. Alban's Tennis Club in Washington. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

MEANWHILE

the final judgment is based on "not that you won or lost, but how you played the game." The football coach Vince Lombardi, who is mistakenly quoted as saying, "Winning isn't everything — it's the only thing," did say, "Winning isn't everything, but wanting to win is."

More recently, another concept rooted in sports, the value of "team play," has become a staple of applied morals, taught with unquestioned acceptance in American schools and in the sports world.

Watching a well-drilled team, it is easy to understand the meaning, and the attraction, of being a "team player." Cooperation is essential to success. Players are responsible to one another and do not let their teammates down. They learn their designated roles and perform them with precision. Praise comes to the unselfish person — the basketball player who forgoes glory by not attempting a low-percentage shot, passing off instead to a teammate who has a better chance.

In individual sports, by contrast, contestants are responsible mainly to themselves, and they play by the traditions and ethics of the sport. (Sadly, some of these traditions and ethics are eroding as sports becomes big business.) In tennis, except for rare occasions, the individual player not only is trainer, coach and contestant but occasionally is umpire, too, making close calls that can determine the outcome of a game or a tournament. Wearing these many hats requires the utmost discipline and honor. On crucial decisions, there is great temptation to call a play in one's favor, but it rarely happens.

In team competition, calling a foul on one's self is unheard of. We would collapse in astonishment to see a football player approach a game official and say, "I stepped out of bounds when I caught that pass, though you couldn't see it from your position." His teammates, in a communal call for unity and team spirit, no doubt would knit their shoelaces into a solid noose and strangle him up by his

GENERAL NEWS

Manila Military Chief Derides Rebels' Junta

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

MANILA — General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said the apparent decision by leaders of a failed military coup to set up a "provisional government" under a ruling junta was "a last-ditch effort to generate support for a lost cause."

General Ramos said the announcement of the junta — coming in the form of an unverified, one-page statement delivered to news agencies and being circulated on military bases — showed that the real objection of the uprising on Friday was to seize government power.

"We will do everything to make sure it does not disturb, endanger the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic of the Philippines," General Ramos said at a news conference.

Other government officials and congressional leaders attempted Tuesday to minimize the significance of the rebel statement.

"If a junta does not control one square meter of territory, then it is a phantom junta," said Teodoro Benigno, press spokesman for President Corason C. Aquino.

"You could only put up a provisional government if you have a clear ideological alternative, or have control of substantial territory," said Senator Ernesto Maceda in a published interview.

"It has no legal basis, no moral foundation, no territory, no people — none of the necessary elements to constitute a valid provisional government," said Senator Teodoro Guingona.

The statement, signed only by "The Ruling Junta," said the Aquino government has allowed corruption to flourish, has allowed peace and order to deteriorate, and has acknowledged the fact that Communists are occupying high positions of responsibility.

The statement, dated Saturday, also criticized the government for failing "to listen and effectively respond" to the grievances of the military.

Observers were still divided over whether the statement was actually issued by the leaders of the attempted coup, who are still at large with an untold number of rebel soldiers on Luzon island.

One officer closely allied with the coup leaders, however, said the document was probably authentic, and that the rebels may now be preparing to form their own private army to wage a private war against both the Communist insurgency and the Aquino government.

This officer said that one component of this new phase of the revolt might be to launch a campaign of urban warfare. The coup leader, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, had been assigned to training young recruits in counterinsurgency and unconventional warfare before he decided to revolt.

The purpose of announcing a "provisional government," this well-connected officer said, was to then pressure the Aquino government to negotiate, the same way it has negotiated cease-fires with Communist rebels, Moslem insurgents and a breakaway minority group led by a rebel Catholic priest fighting for autonomy for the Cordillera mountain region.

Mrs. Aquino was quoted as saying Tuesday, "While it is true that we have been doing our very best, perhaps there is still so much lacking of us, and the time is now to re-examine what we have been doing."

The coup, which began with a pre-dawn attack on the presidential palace, claimed at least 30 lives and injured almost 300 people before being put down.

Several analysts have said the rebel soldiers apparently gained widespread support throughout the 22,000-member armed forces because of a general perception that the government is anti-military and has ignored their grievances.

Protesters of Decision on Lavi Disrupt Airport

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Hundreds of aircraft-industry workers stormed the runways of Ben Gurion International Airport on Tuesday to protest Israel's decision to halt produc-

tion of the Lavi fighter. One protester was injured and a dozen arrested in a second day of demonstrations at the airport, the U.S. Embassy, the Defense Ministry and other locations.



DEATH SENTENCE — Lorraine Phyllis Cohen, 44, of New Zealand, leaving court in Penang, Malaysia, Tuesday after being sentenced to hang for drug trafficking. At left is her son, Aaron Shelton, 20, who received a life sentence for possessing heroin for his own use.

Financial Scandal Shakes Yugoslavia

BELGRADE — Communist Party officials have demanded a purge of businessmen involved in a financial affair that has shaken Yugoslavia's banking system, already burdened with debt.

At the heart of the affair is Agrokomerc, an agricultural-industrial company employing 13,500 people in the central republic of Bosnia. It exports to 22 countries.

Over the past two weeks, it has been reported in the official news media that the company had issued as much as \$500 million in uncovered promissory notes.

The Agrokomerc affair has frozen the activities of the banks affected. The banking system already has a \$20 billion external debt and a similar amount of internal debt between enterprises.

Some of the banks' other client companies cannot draw money from their accounts to pay their workers, resulting in strikes.

The practice of issuing uncovered promissory notes is being blamed for helping to push Yugoslavia's current annual rate of inflation to 105 percent. Yugoslavia's money supply expanded by 109 percent in 1986.

An official statement said Bosnian Communist Party leaders de-

manded Monday the expulsion from the party of Fikret Abdic, who is Agrokomerc's general director, as well as a party Central Committee member and a member of the Savezna Skupstina, or federal parliament.

The officials also demanded the removal of Agrokomerc's entire management.

The statement accused Mr. Abdic of "gross violation of the Communist Party policy and constitutional and legal norms and unprincipled behavior" that had undermined the social and economic order.

The financial director of Agrokomerc, Aljia Alesevic, was arrested over the weekend, and charges are being brought against more company officials, according to Yugoslav press reports.

Agrokomerc has been accused of issuing between \$290 million and \$500 million in notes through 63 banks.

The Bosnian party meeting on Monday was attended by Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, Foreign Minister Rado Dizdarevic and Vice President Hamdija Pozderac, all Bosnians considered to be the leaders of the region's three main political clans.

Bosnia is one of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics. Its mainly Moslem population dominates a Croat and Serb minority, and the region is known for hard-line politics.

Mr. Abdic, a Moslem, has said he had the backing of Mr. Pozderac in his business decisions at Agrokomerc. Mr. Pozderac, like Mr. Dizdarevic, is a Moslem, while Mr. Mikulic is a Croat and has been calling for a cleanup in the economy.

Newspaper reports said the State Auditing Office last year uncovered financial malpractices in Yugoslavia, such as uncovered promissory notes, involving \$8.8 billion, but that no action had been taken against offenders until now.

Tanjung said the State Auditing Service had asked for charges to be brought against 71 Agrokomerc officials.

For Three Days El Salvador Stopped the Fighting and Began Shooting.

For the past three years, the Civil War in El Salvador stopped on three separate Sundays, so more than 250,000 children could be vaccinated in a Unicef initiated programme. This may sound an amazing feat, but it is only one example of how Unicef — by its apolitical nature — can help save thousands of children's lives.

As recently as 1983 only ten per cent of children in the developing world were vaccinated against six of the top killer diseases: measles, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and diphtheria. But now almost eighty developing countries throughout the world have joined Unicef's campaign for Universal Child Immunization by 1990. With this

achievement, thousands of children who would otherwise die will have a chance to

survive. And the cost per child can be as low as \$3.00.

Universal Immunization is only one example of Unicef's commitment to the well-being of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes which promote long-range community self-help. This is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

If you want to help us help children, buy Unicef Greeting Cards this holiday season, or contact your nearest Unicef National Committee for more information.

Children Count on Us. Can We Count on You?

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Interest Rates

Savings Deposits

Rate	Term	Deposit
4 1/2%	1 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	2 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	3 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	4 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	5 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	6 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	7 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	8 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	9 Year	\$100
4 1/2%	10 Year	\$100

Source: Federal Reserve Board

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VOLUME 1

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Interest Rates

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New York Times Service



**Tuesday's
NYSE
Closing**Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
27	27	27	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
28	28	28	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
29	29	29	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
30	30	30	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
31	31	31	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
32	32	32	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
33	33	33	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
34	34	34	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
35	35	35	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
36	36	36	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
37	37	37	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
38	38	38	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
39	39	39	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
40	40	40	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
41	41	41	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
42	42	42	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
43	43	43	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
44	44	44	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
45	45	45	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
46	46	46	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
47	47	47	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
48	48	48	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
49	49	49	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
50	50	50	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
51	51	51	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
52	52	52	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
53	53	53	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
54	54	54	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
55	55	55	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
56	56	56	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
57	57	57	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
58	58	58	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
59	59	59	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
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61	61	61	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
62	62	62	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
63	63	63	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
64	64	64	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
65	65	65	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
66	66	66	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
67	67	67	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
68	68	68	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
69	69	69	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
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71	71	71	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
72	72	72	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
73	73	73	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
74	74	74	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
75	75	75	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
76	76	76	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
77	77	77	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
78	78	78	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
79	79	79	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
80	80	80	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
81	81	81	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
82	82	82	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
83	83	83	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
84	84	84	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
85	85	85	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
86	86	86	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
87	87	87	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
88	88	88	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
89	89	89	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
90	90	90	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
91	91	91	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
92	92	92	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
93	93	93	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
94	94	94	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
95	95	95	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
96	96	96	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
97	97	97	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
98	98	98	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
99	99	99	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4
100	100	100	Amgen	1.25	7.5	12	224	224	224	224	+1/4

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sep. 1

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)

1,000 bushels - futures per bushel

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Coca-Cola to Merge Film Units

Atlanta — Coca-Cola Co. announced Tuesday that it would merge its entertainment holdings with Tri-Star Pictures in exchange for 74 million shares of Tri-Star common stock, creating an entertainment company with \$2 billion in annual revenue.

The new company, Columbia Pictures Entertainment, would include Columbia Pictures, Coca-Cola Television and Tri-Star Pictures and other entertainment holdings, for a total of \$3.1 billion.

Coca-Cola's president, Donald Keough, would become chair-

man, and Tri-Star's chairman, Victor Kaufman, would serve as president and chief executive officer.

Wall Street reacted enthusiastically to the announcement, with several analysts reinforcing existing buy recommendations. Coca-Cola shares jumped \$1.625 to \$52.25 after the announcement before settling back to \$50.25, down 37.5 cents for the day, amid a general plunge in blue chip stocks.

Tri-Star advanced \$2.625 to \$13.375 in late over-the-counter trading immediately after the announcement.

Under the proposal, Coca-Cola would raise its stake in Tri-Star from the current 36.9 percent to 80 percent by exchanging its entertainment assets for newly issued Tri-Star stock.

However, Coca-Cola said it plans to reduce its share later to 49 percent, with the rest of its shares distributed to Coca-Cola stockholders as a taxable, 1-for-11 stock dividend, probably in January. That would leave 51 percent of the new company in the hands of Tri-Star and Coca-Cola stockholders.

The agreement is subject to approval by directors of both companies and by Tri-Star shareholders.

Analysts praised the proposal, saying that the combined companies would be able to reduce costs by eliminating some duplication in distribution and administration.

Jennifer Coury, an analyst with E.F. Hutton, predicted that the cost reductions would enable Coca-Cola to achieve faster earnings growth.

Douglas Ivester, Coca-Cola's senior vice president and chief financial officer, said the plan would significantly reduce Coca-Cola's debt levels by transferring debt to the new entertainment business, creating flexibility for future acquisitions.

Tri-Star was formed in 1982 by Coca-Cola, Time Inc. and CBS Inc. Tri-Star reported operating income of about \$21 million last year. For the same period, Coca-Cola's entertainment subsidiaries reported operating income of about \$230 million on revenue of about \$1.3 billion.

Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., the soft drink bottling company, said meanwhile that it had acquired the operations of McAllen Coca-Cola Bottling Co. and Brownsville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., both in Texas, for \$68 million.

7 Foreign Firms Allowed To Bid for NTT Shares

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry said Tuesday that it would permit seven foreign securities firms to bid for a total of 4.4 percent of the approximately 1.95 million government-held shares in Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. to be sold publicly in November.

Five U.S. and two British firms would be allowed to buy the shares, the ministry said, although bidding through their Tokyo offices would have to be on behalf of Japanese clients.

The U.S. firms are Merrill Lynch & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Salomon Brothers Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. and First Boston Corp. The British firms are S.G. Warburg & Co. and Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.

The November offering is for 12.5 percent of NTT and will lift public ownership of the telecommunications giant to 25 percent. The government intends to retain a 50 percent interest in the company, after selling two more 1.95 million shares.

In February, the first segment was sold entirely through a domestic offering, although some brokers have estimated that foreigners now hold 5 percent of those shares in so-called dummy accounts.

The shares, first quoted at 1.4 million yen in February, closed Tuesday at 2.63 million yen, unchanged from Monday.

"NTT stocks cannot be sold to foreigners but can be handed to foreign securities firms for trading as they operate in Tokyo and have Japanese customers," a ministry official said.

U.S. Approves New Merck Drug; Stock Soars

Reuters

NEW YORK — Merck & Co. said Tuesday that it has received approval to market the first oral drug designed to lower cholesterol levels in the blood, in development that could add billions of dollars to the company's revenue.

The drug, called lovastatin, and marketed under the brand name Mevacor, may be particularly useful for patients having very high cholesterol levels, such as the condition that runs in some families, according to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. High levels of cholesterol in the blood can clog arteries, increasing the risk of heart attack and stroke.

The announcement ended weeks of anticipation, and Merck's stock soared \$5.125 in early afternoon trading on the New York Stock Exchange, to \$210 a share.

Explaining the sharp rise, David Crossen, an analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein, said, "The earnings potential for Merck is very impressive."

Mevacor "should become Merck's largest drug," he added. Merck said the drug can cut cholesterol levels by up to 39 percent, reducing the risk of heart attacks, the leading cause of death in the United States.

Although many analysts see the potential for a billion-dollar-a-year market for Merck, the company is expected to gain from \$110 million to \$150 million in its first full year on the market.

"This drug will become a blockbuster," said Hemant Shah, an analyst with Nomura Securities. "There is no incentive to take it other than preventive maintenance."

The drug was derived from a fungus found in the ground, said Eve Slater.

Squibb Corp. is developing a similar agent, although it is about 18 months to two years behind Merck, analysts said. Squibb licensed its agent from the Sankey Co. of Japan.

Once all the products come out, the market could reach \$2 billion to \$4 billion compared with \$300 million at present, analysts said.

William Siedenberg, an analyst with Smith Barney, said he expected Consolidated to bid for something in excess of 24 percent of Newmont stock. "If they got that, they would have just over 50 percent and be able to stop Mr. Pickens in his tracks."

August Arace, an analyst with

Tucker, Anthony, said Consolidated was probably interested in keeping its U.S. investment through Newmont in order to limit its exposure in South Africa. Consolidated is 28 percent owned by an affiliate of Anglo American Corp. of South Africa.

"When you start putting all that power together, it seems to me that Mr. Pickens has a tough road to hoe," Mr. Arace said.

He noted that South Africa "has so many problems" and that both Consolidated and Anglo American were "heavily invested" there.

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Continental, Eastern Reject Increases in Discount Fares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two carriers owned by Texas Air Corp., the largest U.S. airline group, have decided not to go along with a move toward higher air fares by other major airlines.

Eastern Airlines announced Monday that it would actually cut its lowest discount fares. Continental Airlines, meanwhile, said it would sit out the latest round of increases on discount fares initiated by others in the industry, including United Air Lines, Delta Air Lines, American Airlines and Northwest Airlines.

Analysts said the moves by Eastern and Continental threatened to set back attempts by the rival carriers to raise fares during the traditional lull in air travel following the Labor Day holidays.

Eastern said that from Sept. 9 through Dec. 15 it was cutting an average of \$20 each way from the deep-discount rates known as "max-savers," the industry's cheapest fares.

Delta and Northwest, which last week announced that they were raising max-saver rates, said they would match the fare cuts in markets where they competed with Eastern.

American indicated that it was studying the fare cuts, while United did not respond to requests for comment.

In addition, the airlines tightened advance-purchase requirements on their max-saver fares from the previous seven days to as much as 30 days.

In raising their fares, the airlines pointed to rising fuel costs and the expected drop in traffic following Labor Day.

But analysts said the key to any major fare restructuring would be Texas Air, which controls about 20 percent of the U.S. air travel market and is generally regarded as the industry's pricing leader.

Analysts said the flurry of recent fare actions may start to slow down soon.

Julius Maltwitz of Solomon Brothers Inc.

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Computer Firm, Princeton in Pact

Reuters

NEW YORK — In an unusual arrangement between the academic and business worlds, Concurrent Computer Corp. plans to build a new supercomputer developed by scientists at Princeton University in New Jersey.

Concurrent, based in Holmdel, New Jersey, said on Monday that Princeton had agreed to sell it the design of an extremely fast computer that Princeton scientists are building for the U.S. National

Aeronautics and Space Administration. The company, which already sells smaller machines known as superminicomputers, said it would develop a commercial version of the supercomputer for sale to businesses, universities and government agencies.

Concurrent declined to say how much it would pay Princeton under the technology-transfer agreement.

Only a handful of companies, including the market leader, Cray

Research Inc. of the United States, sell supercomputers. The machines can process data much more quickly than other computers and are used to solve extremely complex problems such as forecasting weather and designing airplanes.

The machines cost from \$2 million to \$25 million or more, and fewer than 300 have been installed worldwide. Other makers include Control Data Corp. of the United States and NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan.

The Princeton computer is based on a principle known as parallel processing. This type of machine breaks up large problems into smaller pieces that are calculated by multiple processors operating simultaneously.

Concurrent, which went public in 1986, builds superminicomputers that employ parallel processing. It earned \$7.9 million on sales of \$247.8 million for the year ended July 31.

Concurrent's agreement with Princeton is the first between a public corporation and a university involving supercomputers, the company said.

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GenCorp Sells Bottling Unit

Reuters

AKRON, Ohio — GenCorp Inc. said Tuesday that it has agreed to sell its bottling business to IC Industries Inc. for \$395.5 million, as part of its expected asset sales to finance a corporate restructuring.

The two diversified industrial companies also said that they would jointly sell PepsiCo Inc. to prevent that company from blocking the transaction. They said that the soft drink company, which awarded the bottling franchises owned by both companies, has vowed to block the sale with the assertion that it has rights of approval.

IC Industries, based in Chicago, is buying GenCorp's RKO Enterprises of Ohio Inc., the subsidiary that owns the bottling business based in Fort Wayne, Indiana. The business serves more than 4 million customers in Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia.

IC Industries' Pepsi General unit serves eight Midwest states, with 1986 operating profit of \$55 million on sales of \$542.5 million. In April, GenCorp announced a \$1.6 billion stock buyback as part of a restructuring to defeat a hostile takeover bid by an investor group called General Partners.

The lawsuit charges that any PepsiCo attempt to interfere with the sale would harm GenCorp and IC Industries, that PepsiCo is arbitrarily refusing to allow IC Industries to expand into new soft drink markets, and that such an attempt to block the transaction is unlawful.

No immediate comment from PepsiCo was available.

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Erbamont Says It May Buy Rest Of Farmitalia

Reuters

MILAN — Trading in the shares of Farmitalia Carlo Erba SpA was halted Tuesday on European exchanges, and a Montedison SpA subsidiary said it was considering buying the 25 percent of the Italian pharmaceutical company that it does not already own.

Farmitalia is 75 percent-owned by Erbamont NV, Montedison's holding company in the pharmaceutical sector.

Tuesday's MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table with 4 columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Close. Lists various stocks including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

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ADVERTISMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1st Sept. 1987

Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of those quoted below on a daily basis.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Value. Lists various international funds including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

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AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florins; L - Italian Lira; Lf - Luxembourg Francs; P - Swiss Francs; S - Spanish Pesetas; Sfr - Swiss Francs; T - New Taiwan Dollars; Y - Japanese Yen; Z - South African Rand.

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SPORTS

It's Open Season as Spanish Season Opens

International Herald Tribune

MADRID — If intrigue and power plus the fizz in sport for you, Spain is brewing a pretty heady cocktail right now.

From Madrid to Seville to the Basque region, soccer is on an orgy of takeovers, firings and checkbook buying.

Chase Real Madrid and chase Barcelona at all costs is the name of the game.

ROB HUGHES

The fever is hottest in the capital. Atletico Madrid has lived the equivalent \$6 million or so beyond its means for years, but cannot swing off the white shadow of Real Madrid.

Atletico's latest torrid presidential infighting has been won by Jesus Gil, a man of insatiable ambition and resources to match.

(Six weeks ago he was able to offer \$25 million for the Bramham auto racing team, and was sent away to come up with a bit more.)

In the space of two months Gil has torn the guts out of his failed team. Seventh was Atletico's ignominious position in the last championship, seven are the sacrifices so far.

Purge completed, Gil pronounced: "We are going to be a milestone in Spanish football. We are going to win everything."

Atletico has bought a diamond, Paulo Futre, star of Portugal and of FC Porto's European Cup victory last May.

Gil's pastas have spread across Spain, too. Andoni Goicoechea, a Basque to his destructive tactics, has been prized away from Bilbao, Roberto Lopez Ufarte from Real Sociedad, Eusebio Sacca from Valladolid, Marcos Alonso from Barcelona.

Julio Zamora, from Newcastle in Argentina, came too. But, with the Brazilian Alencar and now Futre, Zamora is temporarily a surplus foreigner, likely to be farmed out to second-division Malaga.

But what are more soccer players these days without a celebrity coach to dictate their way? Gil's coup de grace has been to wrench Cesar Menotti out of Argentina.

Menotti back in Spain? Where he disparaged soccer as bullfighting? Where Goicoechea half-crispled his player Diego Maradona?

Ah, Señor Gil has ways. On July 3, the pervasive persuader

paid Bilbao \$400,000 (plus a spare Atletico forward) for Goicoechea. Four days later, Gil offered Menotti \$350,000 for a single year in Madrid.

A fly on the negotiating wall must have heard something like: "OK, Cesar, you want Futre but you've afraid such a delicate flower might be cut down in Spain? Look, Cesar, who you fear most? Goicoechea? No problem. I just bought him. He'll be kicking behind Futre not against him."

Menotti's resistance and ethical misconceptions put aside, the only problem is to blend all the president's men.

Opening day in the Caldera stadium brought a victory, all right. Twenty-five thousand spectators saw a penalty from Lopez Ufarte quash a modest Sabadell side. Not at first glance the stuff on which milestones are laid.

What pressure that fourth-minute penalty put, what composure Atletico has purchased in Ufarte.

Building a team takes time as well as money. Trouble is, Barcelona, rediscovering the lost talent of Bernd Schuster, won as well.

Worse, much worse, Real Ma-

drid got off to a flier by winning 4-0, in Cadiz. Hugo Sanchez and Emilio Butragueño may be old hat, but season's men, but they scored again. Five minutes from the end, Real Madrid rested Butragueño and brought on Pato Llorente—obtained this summer from Atletico. Llorente didn't score, but I know a Real Madrid fan who thinks he's being nursed for Nov. 8 and March 20, the dates of the Madrid derby.

Speaking of derbies, Sevilla lost inevitably to Real Betis on Sunday. Inevitably? I thought so. Sevilla had shot itself in the foot three days before the big kick-off, firing coach Jock Wallace and installing Javier Azkargorta.

Don't get me wrong. Azkargorta is reputedly the upwardly mobile young coach in Spain. But greater contrast there cannot be.

Wallace is a raging Scot, a 215-pound (97.5-kilogram) heavy-weight, former coal miner, jungle fighter, drain-digger and goal-keeper. He drives recruits like commandos, his roar reverberating up and down the highest, steepest mound he can find to run his players. Those who chicken

out on "mu. der hill" get no place on his squad.

Wallace was sacked, Sevilla says, because of his choice of players, their poor preseason form and his lack of command of the Spanish language.

That amuses old players back home. Wallace's brogue is delectable to the few. They learned, nevertheless, to give him what he gave as a killed army corporal in Malaysia 30 years ago.

Watch the veins stand in Wallace's face and you cannot mistake his message. But words, many of them, are Azkargorta's weapons. "When I speak to a player about music, literature, cinema, politics, whatever," Azkargorta once explained, "I like to know more than he does. He will then believe I know more than he does about soccer."

It doesn't follow. Azkargorta, who has studied medicine, has been a remedial teacher in a Basque school and has made documentary films; at 33, he has already coached Espanol and Valladolid.

"It would often please me," he admits, "to be a more typical trainer because I would suffer less. When things go well, it is good to be atypical; when things go badly being atypical is a defect."

Quite. Apart from an old knee injury to prove he played, Azkargorta makes another introspective observation: "Some say I would be more acceptable if I had had less university and more soccer. In my free time I went to the casino or the brothel. Presumably that'd be phenomenal!"

Meanwhile, he gets three days to transform Sevilla — hopeless odds since Betis had hired a new manager, Englishman John Mortimer, a full two months previously. Azkargorta inherits the squad of the most earthy of coaches. Sevilla lost 2-1, on Sunday because of a nervous, possibly confused game and despite reasonable performances from Ted McInnis (brought from Wallace's Scotland) and Pablo Bengoechea, for whom Sevilla paid Wanderers of Molineux £750,000 six weeks ago.

What price luck? Indeed, what price culture in the schemes of soccer success? Talent you can buy, philosophy you can change. But to invest so heavily in one direction and reverse it overnight is a manic recipe for success.



Paolo Futre, the new diamond at Atletico Madrid.

Moses, Joyner Win First U.S. Gold Medals

The Associated Press

ROME — Edwin Moses, the old man of the sport, surged to the front early, then held off Danny Harris and Harald Schmid to retain his 400-meter hurdles title in a photo finish at the World Track and Field Championships Tuesday.

Another American, Jackie Joyner-Kersey won the second gold medal of the championships for the United States, but just missed a world record in the heptathlon.

While Joyner bowed her head in weariness and disappointment, Moses was ecstatic after beating Schmid of West Germany and Harris of the United States.

Moses, who celebrated his 32d birthday on Monday, strained through the final 10 meters and leaned across the tape to win in 47.46 seconds, .04 seconds under his own old record and the fastest in the world this year.

"A very difficult race for someone of my age," said Moses. "My strategy was to get a good start, which I did. I took the 10th hurdle conservatively and bore down 'til the finish."

Moses was the first gold medal for the United States after being shut out on the first three days of the nine-day meet.

Harris of the United States and Schmid of West Germany also eclipsed the old record, both timed at 47.48, and Harris just outlasted Schmid to take second place. Schmid's time set a European record.

Schmid, who had to make up the most ground, said he at first thought he had caught Moses at the tape.

"I thought I was in front at the end," he said. "Moses has never been in trouble like this before."

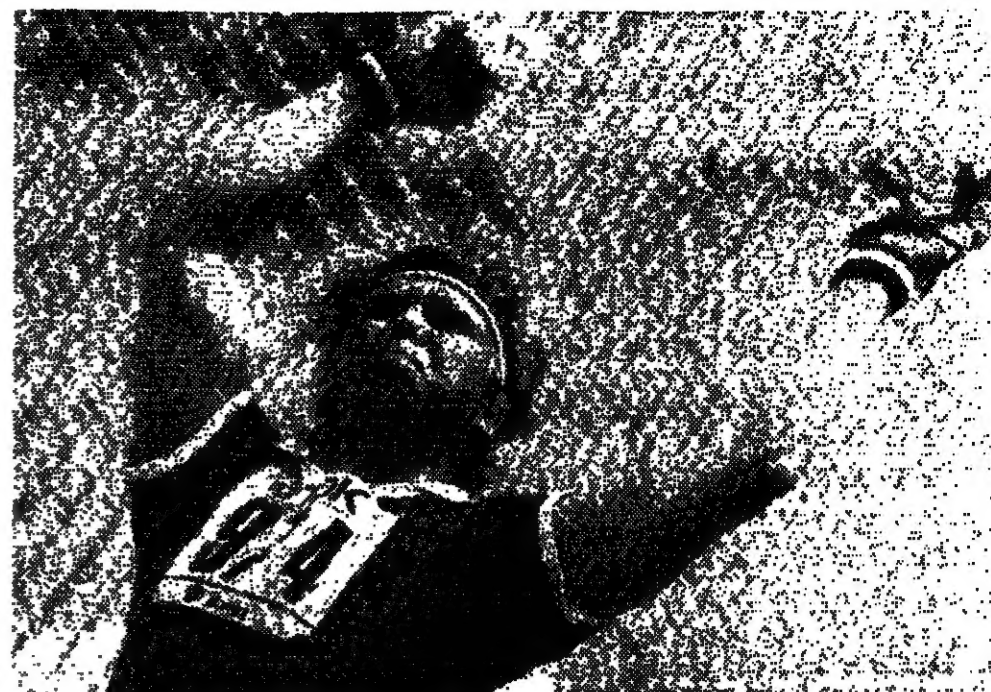
Harris said he was happy with the silver medal and a personal best.

Moses, who, had his 10-year, 121-race winning streak snapped by Harris earlier this summer, stayed on the infield of Olympic Stadium while judges examined the photographs of the finish.

When the result was announced to the roar of the crowd, the veteran broke into a broad smile, then climbed into the stands to embrace his wife and his mother.

The men's 800-meter event was won by Bill Konecniak of Kenya in a record of 1:43.06. Peter Elliott of Britain was second at 1:43.41, and José Luiz Barbosa of Brazil third at 1:43.76.

Tatiana Semolenko of the Soviet Union won the women's 3,000-meter run in 8:38.74. She and Maricela of Romania were stride-for-stride in the middle of the home stretch when they glanced at each other: the Russian then pulled away to win by five meters. Lucia



Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union, watching as the hammer flies 83.06 meters for the gold.

finished in 8:39.45, while Ulrike Bruns of East Germany was third in 8:40.30.

The first gold medal of the day came in the hammer throw, as Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union setting a meet record of 272 feet, 6 inches (83.06 meters). Jun Tamm of the Soviet Union was second at 265.3, with Ralf Haber of East Germany third at 264.11.

Irina Strakhova of the Soviet Union won the women's 10-kilometer walk a new event in 44 minutes, 11 seconds. Second was Kerry Saxby of Australia, and Yan Hong of China was third.

The event, held through the streets of Rome in the early evening of a sweltering day, finished with at least three of the walkers collapsing on the track during the final lap at Olympic Stadium. They were placed on stretchers and given first aid by emergency personnel.

Joyner finished with 7,128 points, but missed breaking her own world record of 7,158 when she finished the last of the seven events, the 800 meters, in 2 minutes, 16.29 seconds. She needed a 2:14.09 or better to boost her past the mark she set last year, Larisa Nikitina of the Soviet Union.

Union took the silver medal with 6,544 points, while American Jane Frederick won the bronze with 6,502.

With a throw of 45.68 meters (149 feet, 10 inches) in the javelin on Tuesday, Joyner had 6,253 points, 64 ahead of the pace when she set the world record last summer in Houston.

After Monday's 100-meter hurdles, high jump, shot put and the 200-meter, Joyner led the heptathlon with 4,256 points, 111 more than she had after the first day last summer.

Lendl Blanks Moir in 1st Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two-time defending champion Ivan Lendl scored the second shutout in the history of U.S. Open men's singles competition Tuesday as the 1987 tournament got under way at the National Tennis Center.

Lendl outpowered South African Barry Moir, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0 in 71 minutes.

It was the first three-set whitewash since the national championship went open in 1968, and the fourth at a grand slam event during the Open era. Oddly, three have come this year: Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia blanked Eduardo Bengoechea of Argentina at the French Open and Stefan Edberg did the same to Swedish compatriot Stefan Eriksson at Wimbledon.

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

played on clay at Forest Hills, N.Y. Nastase shut out South African Frew McMillan, 6-0, 6-0, in a best-of-three-sets preliminary-round match.

In first-round women's action Tuesday, defending champion and No. 2 seed Martina Navratilova breezed past fellow American Kate Gornper, 6-1, 6-1, and fourth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia defeated Nathalie Herreman of France, 6-1, 6-3.

Navratilova, 30, converted 66 percent of her first serves, with four aces, in the 61-minute match. Gornper had three break points, all in the second set, but was unable to convert.

Lendl dominated from the opening game, when he broke Moir's serve. The top seed hit 21 winners to Moir's six, led in aces by 5-0 and won 79 of the 108 points in the match. Moir, ranked 122d in the world, won only 29 percent of the points after getting his first serve in.

"He just doesn't have any power," said Lendl, who has been an open finalist five straight years. "His best shot is his return of serve, but I don't come in and it doesn't hurt me. He plays basically the same game as me, but I hit it a lot harder."

Meanwhile, Kevin Curren, a Wimbledon finalist in 1985, was forced to withdraw because of a knee injury. A native South African who now lives in Texas, Curren had failed to get past the first round of the open since 1981. He is ranked 29th in the world. Curren's spot in the draw was taken by American Rik Hopman.

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
BALTIMORE	1	0	.500	62	62
BOSTON	1	0	.500	62	62
CHICAGO	1	0	.500	62	62
CLEVELAND	1	0	.500	62	62
DENVER	1	0	.500	62	62
KANSAS CITY	1	0	.500	62	62
MINNESOTA	1	0	.500	62	62
NEW YORK	1	0	.500	62	62
PITTSBURGH	1	0	.500	62	62
ST. LOUIS	1	0	.500	62	62
TEXAS	1	0	.500	62	62
WASHINGTON	1	0	.500	62	62

NFL Football

Exhibition Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Indianapolis	1	0	.500	62	62
N.Y. Jets	1	0	.500	62	62
Buffalo	1	0	.500	62	62
Minnesota	1	0	.500	62	62
New England	1	0	.500	62	62
Chicago	1	0	.500	62	62
Cincinnati	1	0	.500	62	62
Cleveland	1	0	.500	62	62
Houston	1	0	.500	62	62
Pittsburgh	1	0	.500	62	62
Denver	1	0	.500	62	62
Tampa Bay	1	0	.500	62	62
Atlanta	1	0	.500	62	62
San Diego	1	0	.500	62	62
Seattle	1	0	.500	62	62

Hockey

Canada Cup

W	L	Pct.	GP	GA
United States	1	0	1	0
Canada	1	0	1	0
Soviet Union	1	0	1	0
Sweden	1	0	1	0
Czechoslovakia	1	0	1	0
Finland	1	0	1	0

Cycling

World Championships

W	L	Pct.	GP	GA
United States	1	0	1	0
Soviet Union	1	0	1	0
France	1	0	1	0
Italy	1	0	1	0
Spain	1	0	1	0
Germany	1	0	1	0

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Baltimore	1	0	.500	62	62
Boston	1	0	.500	62	62
Chicago	1	0	.500	62	62
Cleveland	1	0	.500	62	62
Minnesota	1	0	.500	62	62
New York	1	0	.500	62	62
Pittsburgh	1	0	.500	62	62
St. Louis	1	0	.500	62	62
Texas	1	0	.500	62	62
Washington	1	0	.500	62	62

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

W	L	Pct.	GP	GA
United States	1	0	1	0
Soviet Union	1	0	1	0
France	1	0	1	0
Italy	1	0	1	0
Spain	1	0	1	0
Germany	1	0	1	0

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	PP	PA
Baltimore	1	0	.500	62	62
Boston	1	0	.500	62	62
Chicago	1	0	.500	62	62
Cleveland	1	0	.500	62	62
Minnesota	1	0	.500	62	62
New York	1	0	.500	62	62
Pittsburgh	1	0	.500	62	62
St. Louis	1	0	.500	62	62
Texas	1	0	.500	62	62
Washington	1	0	.500	62	62

Passed Ball in 11th Keeps Blue Jays Out of First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays paraded to the plate in the seventh inning Monday night, and lost when ball bounced away from them in the 11th.

The Blue Jays rallied from a 6-0 deficit by sending up 12 batters in the seventh for the second game in a row, but lost to the California Angels, 8-7, when Jack Howell scored from third base on Ernie Whitt's passed ball with two out in the 11th.

A victory would have moved Toronto into a first-place tie with Detroit in the American League's Eastern Division.

Howell started the 11th with a single off Tom Henke, and took second on Johnny Ray's sacrifice. After Wally Joyner drew an intentional walk, Bill Buckner's fly ball advanced both runners. With a 1-0 count on Devon White, Henke's high fastball bounced off Whitt's glove and Howell scored easily. Whitt had taken over behind the plate for Charlie Moore earlier in the game.

"Ernie was calling for the ball down in the strike zone," Henke said. "It should have been called."

wild pitch, because it wasn't where we wanted it.

"I would have liked to have gone the rest of the year without blowing a save opportunity or a lead, but that's the way it is — just one of those weird games," said Henke, who had recorded 17 saves in his previous 17 opportunities.

Yankies 4, Athletics 1: In New York, Ron Kittle and Don Mattingly hit two-run home runs in support of Ron Guidry's first victory since July 26 and his first at Yankee Stadium this year.

Orioles 4, Mariners 3: In Baltimore, rookie Mike Hart homered to ignite a three-run fifth that rallied the Orioles and handed Seattle its third straight loss.

White Sox 5, Royals 3: In Chicago, Carlton Fisk drove in all five runs for the winners. A three-run homer left Fisk one short of joining Johnny Bench and Yogi Berra as the only major-league catchers ever to hit 300 lifetimes.

Indians 7, Tigers 2: In Detroit, Tommy Hizzo had four hits, drove in two runs and scored twice as Cleveland downed the Tigers.

Cardinals 4, Reds 0: In the National League, at St. Louis, John Tudor scattered five hits over eight innings, and Lance Johnson had three hits and an RBI as the Cardinals won their sixth straight. Cincinnati

has dropped nine of its last 10.

Giants 5, Expos 0: In San Francisco, Dave Dravecky turned in his third shutout of the season, and Kevin Mitchell and Candy Maldonado homered as the Giants ended Montreal's winning streak at five.

Mets 6, Padres 5: In San Diego, Howard Johnson opened the 10th inning with his 33d home run of the season to beat the Padres. New York had tied the score with four unearned runs in the eighth on two errors and consecutive triples by Rafael Santana and Mookie Wilson.

Phillies 4, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Shane Rawley pitched a seven-inning shutout for his league-leading 17th victory. Rawley, who also broke a five-inning tie with a suicide squeeze, is 9-0 lifetime against the Dodgers.

Pirates 7, Braves 3: In Pittsburgh, Andy Van Slyke went 3-for-3 with a two-run homer, and rookie Mike Dunne pitched a route-going six-hitter to spark the Pirates to their seventh straight triumph.

Cubs 4, Astros 3: In Houston, Ryne Sandberg homered and drove in two runs to help hand Houston

its sixth straight loss. The Cubs have hit 183 home runs this year, bettering by one the club record set in 1958.

(UPI/AP)

Wiggins Suspended: Baltimore Oriole infielder Alan Wiggins, 29, has been suspended indefinitely by Commissioner Peter Ueberroth for failing drug testing. The Washington Post reported Monday from Baltimore.

Neither Ueberroth nor the team would comment, but a knowledgeable source close to both said that the suspension, without pay, came after Wiggins had failed at least one and perhaps two drug tests. He also said that Ueberroth would not allow Wiggins to play until he underwent a rehabilitation program "of 60 to 90 days."

Wiggins, who underwent drug rehabilitation in 1982 and again in 1985 when he was with the San Diego Padres, was suspended by the Orioles for three days last month after confrontations during batting practice with teammate Jim Dwyer and in the clubhouse with Manager Cal Ripken.

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Catcher Charlie Moore looked none too pleased when Bob Boone, on Brian Downing's double, ran California's edge to 6-0.

OBSERVER

The Joys of Summer

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Well, here it is, the beginning of September, and as usual things are moving right along in the garden. Almost all the leaves are off the quince tree, or bush, or whatever that thing is with five pieces of hard-as-rock fruit growing on it. The leaves are starting to come off the coffee-bean tree too, and the sweet corn is all dead.

Well, not dead, actually. You've got to have life before you can have death, I suppose, and nothing resembling life occurred in the sweet corn this year. It's the drought. Second year of drought we've had. One of the big willows is now dead, and the other two look like they'll be done for if the drought stays over for another year.

The cherry tree is dead, too. It looks like sad decoration for the first "Frankenstein" movie, the one that opens in a graveyard on a cold dawn in February.

I went out there the other day with the boy to look at that tree. "Cherry tree's dead," I said. "Sure is," the boy said. "Been dead since June of '86."

"Get the chain saw and cut it down," I said.

"Can't," said the boy. "The chain saw's no good anymore."

"You mean the chain saw's dead?"

"Well," said the boy, "what can you expect? It's the beginning of September, things are moving right along."

you think that people with black thumbs ought to leave botanical doings to the folks on the "Victory Garden?"

"Gardening is not for those who can't stand suffering," she said. "Don't I know? This, as I told the boy, is why I never go into the garden without a complete bee-sting treatment kit, an antidote for poison ivy and an aerosol can of hair spray. This last is for protection against diving blue jays."

People think it's funny that blue jays dive at my head when I'm checking the garden to see what's dead. They thought it was funny when President Carter was attacked by a rabbit. I don't know about rabbits, but attack by blue jays, which is an enormous bird, is no joke.

To deal with them I get out the hair-spray can and give them a long burst of anti-aircraft spray, as it were. If you can hit them underneath when they're pulling out of the dive, the stuff glues their feathers so close to the torso that they lose mobility in their wings.

If you're lucky, one will spin in and crash now and then, and the cut will be standing by to teach it a good lesson.

Did I mention the raccoon? It comes in during the night and eats the snails in the pond.

That's right, I told the boy, "It's a chameleon house out here. They never tell you that on the 'Victory Garden,' do they? They never tell you about the raccoon feeding on the snails, and the hawk eating the frog, and the tomato worms eating the tomato plants, and the tomato-worm parasites eating the tomato worms."

"Speaking of chameleon house," the boy said, "look at that praying mantis on the brick wall getting ready to eat that grasshopper."

"Not on my brick wall you don't!" I shouted, reaching for the grasshopper a split second ahead of the mantis and hurling it over the wall to safety.

"That grasshopper you saved," the boy said, "could breed a plague of grasshoppers that will destroy next year's garden."

"Exactly why I saved him," I said. "If the drought quits, we're going to need that plague to give us a real September."

New York Times Service

Underwriters Gripe in Their Tower

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — For Lloyd's of London, the 300-year-old insurance exchange, modern architecture is proving a more formidable gamble than insuring Betty Grable's legs or the space shuttle.

Long before Queen Elizabeth II dedicated the new Lloyd's building last November, its high-tech, steel-and-glass design — all pipes, pods, towers and tubes — made it Britain's most controversial piece of architecture in recent memory.

Situated in the heart of the ancient City of London, the \$250 million Lloyd's building, although critically acclaimed, has been likened to everything from an oil rig to a coffee pot.

Recently the aesthetic debate has been drowned out by increasing complaints about the building and its working conditions from the underwriters who make up Lloyd's and the insurance brokers who bring them their business.

Some underwriters have even requested permission to move back into the 1958 building across the street.

The Lloyd's management has just commissioned a British polling organization to survey the underwriters and brokers about their attitudes toward the building. The purpose of this study, according to Lloyd's, is to identify as wide a range of views as possible prior to any decision on major changes to the current arrangements.

Most of the complaints concern the effect of the building's modern floor configuration on the day-to-day working lives of the brokers and underwriters.

Some members of Lloyd's management suspect that the litany of gripes is mainly a smokescreen for a heartfelt aesthetic aversion to the building designed by Richard Rogers, the architect best-known previously as co-designer for the Pompidou Center in Paris.

"It's a 20th-century building, and the traditionalists hate it — that's the short of the matter," said David Lerner, the spokesman for Lloyd's. "After all, we still have people who complain



The atrium of the new Lloyd's keeps brokers hopping.

that we never should have moved from the old 1928 building to the one built in 1958."

Indeed, a strain of traditionalism is evident at Lloyd's. Nowadays, for instance, although bowler hats are about as common in London's financial district as nicknacks in modern Tokyo, a few bowler hats still can be seen in Lloyd's.

The resistance to the new building's glossy modernism, some people argue, has far more to do with being British than with being members of Lloyd's. "By and large, the British are a pretty conservative lot, and none of us like change," commented Richard Hazell, an underwriter. "And now this big change in our business has been forced upon us."

For his part, Hazell described himself as "bloody ambivalent" about the new building. However, he offered a guarded endorsement: "For me, it's fine because it works. And that's what matters to me. I'm interested in my market — not gazing at the floor or the ceiling."

Complaints about technical failures seem relatively minor — air-conditioning flaws, elevator delays, a leaky roof and so on. Most of these problems have been quickly corrected. But the complaints about the new multi-level trading layout are more substantive.

There are four trading levels in the new building, compared with two levels in its 1958 predecessor. The roughly 400 underwriting

syndicates, which mostly insure ships and their cargoes, are clustered in "boxes," or office stalls, on the four levels surrounding the 240-foot-high (74-meter) atrium. Brokers shuttle among the boxes to bargain with underwriters who "buy" portions of the insurance risk that a broker wants to "sell" for an issuer. The basic market structure has changed little from its humble beginnings at Edward Lloyd's coffee house in 1688.

By doubling the number of trading levels, critics say, the new building creates more work for brokers and hurts smaller underwriters. For brokers, the new building means more hopping from one floor to another. And at times, brokers say, the multilevel configuration makes it harder to

spot which underwriting boxes are least crowded with brokers. Smaller underwriting syndicates complain that they now get less "passing" business, generated as brokers pass by among the larger syndicates' boxes. The problem is most pronounced for syndicates assigned to the "Himalayas" — the fourth gallery — where, they assert, brokers venture only with reluctance.

Regardless of the results of next month's sampling of sentiment by Market & Opinion Research International, there is little chance that Lloyd's will move back to the old building. The rapid growth of the insurance exchange in recent years left Lloyd's virtually bursting out of its old quarters.

PEOPLE

Graham Greene Fulfills An Old Siberian Dream

The British novelist Graham Greene has been in Siberia on tour he described as fulfilling old romantic dream, the agency Tass reports. British sources said Greene, on his way to the Soviet Union in a visit to Moscow on Aug. 25, headed straight for Siberia, where he is expected to return to later this week. Greene told a press conference last May that he met Kim Philyp four times during his visit to Moscow last September, but it was known whether he would have met with Philyp, who fled to the Soviet Union in 1974.

A 1784 bottle of wine believed to have belonged to Thomas Jefferson will be delivered to its latest owner after being flown from London. New York by supersonic jet, half-bottle of Chateau Margot was bought for 180,000 francs (most \$30,000) by Marvin Shulman, a wine magazine publisher. Christie's director of wine, Michael Broadbent, said he would deliver it to Shulman after flying New York on a Concorde flight.

Burglars got more than \$400,000 in cash and a large quantity of jewelry Sunday from the home of Prince Saud Nawaf bin Abdul Aziz, brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Agents France-Press reported, citing a reliable source.

A London art dealer's sale of a family he bought auction last month for \$59,000 by the American collector master John Single Coppley, and could be worth more than \$3 million. David P. Parnes, managing director of the Le Gallery, told the Daily Telegraph he suspected the picture was Coppley when he saw it before sale at Sotheby's. The auction house had catalogued it as "English School, circa 1780." Parnes found two drawings by Coppley in the picture. Sotheby's experts showed the painting several museums before the auction and none recognized it as the work of Coppley, who settled in London after leaving America in 1774.

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